The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 6960.—VOL. XLII. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1860. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 18th instant, at Bickham, Murrurrundi, Mrs. Wright, of a daughter.

On the 19th instant, at Melbourne, Mrs. S. Brush, of a daughter.

On the 21st September, at Gulligal, the wife of Andrew Loder, junior, Esq., of a son.

On the 27th instant, at her residence, 403, George-street, Mrs. Henry Cohen, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday, the 15th instant, at All Saints, by the Rev. Thomas Sharp, M.A., Charles B. Turner, of Bathurst, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Pye, Esq., of Campbell's River.

On the 19th instant, at Portland House, by special license, by the Rev. George Macfie, James Bligh Johnston, Esq., J.P., to Anne, relict of the late R. Wyldman, Esq., and second daughter of the late Captain Waldron, H. M. 39th Regiment.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

BLACK BALL and EAGLE LINE OF PACKETS.—For LIVERPOOL direct. To sail, with the strictest punctuality, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, the Liverpool and Australian Navigation Company's magnificent and powerful screw steamship,

GREAT BRITAIN,

5000 tons, 500 horse-power, JOHN GRAY, commander.

The steamship Great Britain has again arrived in Hobson's Bay, after one of her usual excellent runs of 62 days from Liverpool, notwithstanding an unusual succession of contrary winds.

THE SALOON

is a magnificent apartment, fitted up in an elegant manner. The sleeping rooms are very large, well lighted by side ports, and are furnished with beds, bedding, linen, and every requisite. The ladies' cabin is fitted with bath rooms, lounges, easy chairs, &c., and a stewardess to attend on lady passengers. She also carries a good milch cow.

THE SECOND SALOON,

is on deck, very comfortable, and well lighted. Steward's attendance, crockery, table linen, and cabin utensils are provided by the ship.

To third-class and steerage passengers proceeding to Europe, the advantages offered by the Great Britain are superior to any ship on the berth.

A qualified surgeon accompanies the ship.

For plan of cabins and rates of passage apply to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne, or to THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., O'Connell-street.

STEAM to MANLY BEACH.—Fares, 1s. The PHANTOM leaves daily.

Circular Quay, for Manly	10·15 and 2·15
Woolloomooloo, for ditto	10·30 and 2·30
Manly for Sydney	11·30 and 5

On and after MONDAY, 1st October, the steamer will also leave Manly for Circular Quay at 8·15 a.m., and Circular Quay for Manly at 6 p.m.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES! STEAM TO PARRAMATTA, ONE SHILLING.

On and after the 1st of July, the swift and commodious steampackets plying between Sydney and Parramatta, will convey passengers at the following hours and rates:—

From Parramatta at 8 and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From Sydney, 9 a.m., 1.15, and 4 p.m.

FARES.

Cabin ......1s. 6d. ... return tickets......2s. 6d.
Steerage...1s. 0d. ... return tickets......1s. 6d.

Refreshments to be had on board.

STEAM EXCURSION.—ONE SHILLING; or for the double trip, only 1s. 6d. Between SYDNEY and PARRAMATTA, daily, at the arious hours advertised.

ON SUNDAY:

From Phœnix Wharf at 9 a.m., arriving in Parramatta 10·30.
From Parramatta, at 4 p.m., arriving in Sydney at 5·30.

TEAM TO THE CLYDE RIVER.—The steamship HUNTER, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at noon.

TEAM TO MERIMBULA.—The steamship HUNTER, every SATURDAY, at 10 a.m., conveyg passengers to the nearest route for the KIANDRA ggings. Fares, 30s.

LLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMPACKETS TO
LLADULLA, THIS NIGHT, at 10 p.m.
ERIMBULA, the HUNTER, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m.
OLLONGONG, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m.
IAMA, on MONDAY, at 11 p.m.
HOALHAVEN, on TUESDAY, at 11 p.m.

HE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS TO
ELBOURNE, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—WONGA WONGA, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, at 3.
DEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—WONGA WONGA, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, at 3.
UNTER RIVER.—ILLALONG, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) NIGHT, at 11.
LARENCE TOWN direct.—ILLALONG, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 11.
RISBANE, calling at NEWCASTLE.—TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 11.
ARYBOROUGH, calling at NEWCASTLE.—WARATAH, TUESDAY EVENING, at 10.
LADSTONE and ROCKHAMPTON direct.—EAGLE, THURSDAY, 6 p.m.
From BRISBANE to
SWICH.—BRISBANE, three times a week.
ARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.—CLARENCE, MONDAY, 8th and 22nd October.

JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT, per the A. S. N. CO.'S Steamers to GLADSTONE and ROCKHAMPN. Dead weight, 40s. per ton.

JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 27th September.

UNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—STEAM to and from the HUNTER, ing the month of SEPTEMBER.
ROM SYDNEY—
E CITY OF NEWCASTLE, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 11 p.m.
E PATERSON, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 7 a.m.
ROM MORPETH—
E CITY OF NEWCASTLE, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 8 a.m.
E PATERSON, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 2 p.m.
vessel for Clarence Town direct, twice during the th.

P. J. COHEN, manager.
ffices, Foot of Market-street.

R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM TO THE HUNTER. The CITY OF NEWCASTLE, THIS (Friday) GHT, at 11 o'clock.

P. J. COHEN, manager.
ffices, foot of Market-street.

TEAM TO TWOFOLD BAY.—THE NEAREST PORT TO KIANDRA. AMERS leave the AUSTRALASIAN Steam Navien COMPANY'S WHARF, Sydney, for EDEN, OFOLD BAY, Twice a-Week. Fares, INCLUDING PROVISIONS, 40s. B.—At Eden there are several capital inns and stores, hich everything can be obtained at Sydney prices. ouses of accommodation at easy stages all the way to ndra.

EAM TO HOBART TOWN (calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY).—The TASMANIA, JOHN NCH, commander, will leave the Patent Slip Wharf ATURDAY, 29th, at 12 (noon). No cargo will be ved on day of sailing. r freight or passage apply to WILLIS, MERRY, CO., 17, Church-hill.

EAM TO NEW ZEALAND.—The Intercolonial Royal Mail Company's STEAMERS will be atched immediately after the arrival of the English

r AUCKLAND direct
r NELSON, TA[illegible]NAKI, WELLINGTON, PORT PER, and OTA[illegible]
turn tickets are issued at reduced rates, entitling the r to remain a month in New Zealand.

SAMUEL CLARK, manager.
alton Wharf.

NITY, for MORPETH (freight wanted). Apply to W. PRITCHARD, Market-street.

R PORT STEPHENS.—The GAZELLE, TO-MORROW. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, n Wharf.

R STROUD, PORT STEPHENS.—The clipper Schooner EMILY HORT, Captain CASTLES, will espatched first fair wind, and can take in a limited tity of cargo if sent down to the Bethel (Blaxland's) rf at once. r freight or passage, apply to LOTZE and NACH.

R THE RICHMOND RIVER.—The schooners STORM KING and HENRY will sail on SATURply on board, at Pacific Wharf; or WILLIAM GHT, 28, Bathurst-street.

R THE RICHMOND RIVER.—The CALLENDER sails THIS DAY. r freight or passage apply on board, at foot of King; or WILLIAM WRIGHT, 28, Bathurst-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND.—☞ The regular trader VIXEN, W. BENNETT, commander, will meet with quick despatch. For freight, &c., apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for BRISBANE and MARYBOROUGH, WIDE BAY.—The DUKE OF WELLINGTON, loading at Grafton Wharf. MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR EDEN and PAMBULA.—The regular trader COURIER, will sail on FRIDAY, the 28th instant. For freight or passage apply to D. SULLIVAN, master, on board, Victoria Wharf.

REGULAR LINE OF TRADERS to MELBOURNE.—The fine fast-sailing NATIVE LASS, Captain PATON, will be the first vessel. For freight or passage apply to ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., Sussex-street.

FOR MELBOURNE.—The fine brig AMELIA BREILLATT, J. MORRIS, commander, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR MELBOURNE direct.—The clipper schooner HUGH ROBERTS, J. COOPER, commander, has room for a few tons of freight; for which, or passage, Apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR MELBOURNE.—The regular trader WANDERER, SMITH, master, is now loading at the Victoria Wharf, and will have her usual dispatch. For freight or passage apply on board; or to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—Clears TO-MORROW, and sails the day after.—The first-class clipper brig SCOTIA, 150 tons, Captain BLACKLOCK, has room for 25 tons. Apply on board, at Commercial Wharf; to MOLISON and BLACK, Bridge-street; or to HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The brig GOLDEN SPRING, now receiving cargo at the Pacific Wharf. Apply on board; or WILLIAM WRIGHT, 28, Bathurst-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN direct.—The fast-sailing schooner MARY ANN. Has nearly all her cargo engaged, and will sail on FRIDAY next. Apply to Captain, on board; or RAYMOND and CO., Treasury-buildings.

FOR ADELAIDE and MAURITIUS.—The A1 clipper barque ASA PACKER, HENRY MILES, master, will positively sail on FRIDAY, 28th instant. For freight or passage, apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR ADELAIDE.—The well known and regular trader FANNY FISHER, SULLIVAN, master, will be ready to receive cargo at the Victoria Wharf in a few days, and will meet with quick dispatch. For freight or passage apply on board; or to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL for WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER.—☞ The favourite regular trader DART, J. R. SCAPLEHORN, commander, will positively clear at the Customs on MONDAY next, the 1st October. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or, to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

EAGLE FOR PORT DE FRANCE.—Shippers are requested to complete their Goods, and send in bills of Lading, as the vessel will positively sail at daylight, SATURDAY MORNING. LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., Agents, 205, George-street.

NEW CALEDONIA.—For PORT DE FRANCE.—The fast-sailing clipper schooner EAGLE, Captain ROELS, now lying at Campbell's Wharf, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., 205, George-street North.

FOR TAHITI.—The Chilian brig ELLEN and ELIZABETH, Captain F. A. MULLER, will sail for the above port immediately after the discharge of her inward cargo. For freight or passage apply to D. N. JOUBERT, Corporation Wharf, Erskine-street.

FOR HONGKONG direct.—The A1 clipper barque CONSTANTINE, 608 tons register, WRANGLES, commander, can take a few tons of light freight and passengers, having splendid poop accommodations. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR LONDON direct, now receiving cargo, the splendid new Aberdeen clipper ship MARQUIS OF ARGYLE, 515 tons register, JAMES MONRO, commander, will meet with unusually quick despatch, a considerable portion of her cargo is already engaged and partly on board. Intending passengers are invited to inspect the accommodation of this fine vessel. For freight or passage apply to Captain MONRO, on board, at the Circular Quay; or to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

FREIGHT for CHINA.—Wanted, CONVEYANCE for the Cargo of Coals per Mary O'Brien, from Sydney to China, say about 1800 tons. HENRY MOORE, Moore's Wharf, 15th September.

FREIGHT or CHARTER.—Barque LION, 280 tons burthen. Apply to JAMES MALCOLM, senior.

WANTED, TO CHARTER a VESSEL, to carry 500 to 800 tons coals, to the East. Apply to GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Spring-street.

SHIP STORNOWAY, from LONDON.—All accounts and claims against this vessel must be sent in TO-DAY. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 17, Church-hill.

NOTICE.—Captain FALES will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew, unless upon his written order. A. M. FALES, master ship Dione.

CAPTAIN EMERY, of ship DIRIGO, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by crew.

FOR SALE, the fast and powerful steamer MONARCH, at present trading on the River Derwent; gross tonnage 118 55-100, length 126 8-10 feet, and main breath 16 feet. This steamer is admirably adapted for a passenger boat, being fitted up with a commodious saloon, ladies' cabin and pantry. She is capable of carrying a large deck cargo, and steams twelve miles per hour. Further particulars may be learnt on application to Captain CLINCH, steamship Tasmania, Patent Slip Wharf; or from LUTTRELL and WISE, Hobart Town.

FOR SALE, the brig GIL BLAS, 172 tons register, carries 260 tons dead weight, on light draught of water. Built of oak, copper fastened, metalled two years ago. Good passenger accommodation; requires little ballast; is well found in every respect, and very suitable for the coasting trade. The vessel may now be inspected at Cuthbert's Wharf. Apply to Captain HELLON, on board; or to

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 17, Church-hill.

FOR SALE, schooner CORAKI. Apply on board, Shoobert's Wharf.

FOR SALE, the Schooner CUMBERLAND, in first-rate order; carries 80 tons cargo on a light draught of water. MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

FOR SALE, the brigantine TRITON, 170 tons burthen. This vessel has lately undergone a thorough overhaul, and is now ready for sea. For particulars apply to MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

BALMAIN ANNUAL REGATTA.—A PUBLIC MEETING, will be held at Smith's, Burnbank Hotel, THIS EVENING, at 8 p.m., for election of Committee, &c.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—This bank will be closed on MONDAY, the 1st proximo, for the half-yearly balance of accounts. ROBERT WOODHOUSE, Secretary. Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 26th September.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.—The public are requested to take notice that this Bank will be CLOSED on MONDAY, 1st October next, for the half-yearly balance of accounts.

The customers of the Bank are requested to send in their pass-books on or before the 29th instant, that the accounts may be made up and balanced for the half year as usual.

JOHN YOUNG, manager.

28th September.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES for the People.—Hall of Temperance, Pitt-street.—A LECTURE will be delivered at the above place on SUNDAY EVENING next, September 30th, by the Rev. P. P. Agnew. Subject—"Herod." To commence at 7 o'clock. Admission free.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—DEBATE, THIS EVENING, "Is England a rising or a falling nation?"

A GRAND REVIEW of Rifle Volunteers every evening. Long Range Saloon, 230, Pitt-street.

WHAT A STRIKING LIKENESS! I'll have mine taken at the London Saloon, 230, Pitt-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

ANTHONY DUNLOP, who left Panbula for the Delegate diggings, about five years since, and was last heard of at Mudgee, is earnestly requested to communicate with his friends in Panbula, on account of his property there.

MAGNUS GEORGE LINDHARD, a native of Denmark, please WRITE quickly to your BROTHER FRITZ LINDHARD, addressed Sandhurst Post Office, Victoria.

NOTICE.—If this should meet the eye of JOHN SUTHERLAND, now aged sixteen years, who left Ipswich, Moreton Bay, in the year 1850, with his father, Alexander Sutherland, he will hear of his MOTHER by applying to CHARLES FINDLEY, Colinton, Brisbane River, Queensland.

WILLIAM J. HOWE.—PERCY ADLARD.—Letters for you at Gilfillan and Co.'s, 18, Macquarie-place.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—The talented young artiste Miss AVONIA JONES for the first time in Sydney, in a Shaksperian character, she will appear THIS EVENING as

JULIET,

pronounced by all who have witnessed it to be one of her most artistic performances.

THIS EVENING (FRIDAY), September 28th, the performance will commence with Shakspeare's Tragedy, in five acts, of

ROMEO and JULIET.

JULIET ... ... Miss AVONIA JONES.

To conclude with the new Farce of

A VERY SERIOUS AFFAIR.

PRINCESS' THEATRE, CAMPBELLTOWN.—By the particular request of several families, the Theatre will be open for FIVE NIGHTS more.

THIS EVENING, Friday, September 28th, The performance will commence with selections from

LOVE'S SACRIFICE.

Dance ...	...	Miss M. Griffiths.
Song (Macbeth) ...	...	M. J. T. Welsh.

To be followed by the third scene of

THE GROVES OF BLARNEY.

Song	...	Miss Blanche Grey.
Song	...	Mr. Welsh.

To conclude with

THE ACTRESS OF ALL WORK.

J. J. WELSH, Manager.

DANCING ACADEMY, 147, Pitt-street.—Mr. F. H. NEEDS' Quadrille Party on MONDAY next.

MR. A. TAYLOR'S Quadrille Assembly, at his Rooms, Stephen-street, Balmain, on MONDAY next.

MR. J. CLARK'S DRESS QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY, at his Rooms, Elizabeth-street North, on FRIDAY next. Admission by tickets only.

DANCING ACADEMY, 147, Pitt-street.—Mr. F. H. NEEDS' Juvenile Classes for dancing, deportment, and exercises on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS, at half-past 4 o'clock p.m.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF CATTLE STEALING.—A MEETING of the Committee of the above Association will be held THIS DAY, at the office, 227, George street, at 12 o'clock precisely. W. T. BRACKENBURY, secretary.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A Special General MEETING of members will be held on FRIDAY, the 28th current, at 3 p.m., to meet Captain J. C. PERRY, of Melbourne, who wishes to explain to the Chamber his invention for lessening the risks of disasters at sea by collision. September 28. HENRY CHERRY, Secretary.

NEW ZEALAND WAR.—A public MEETING of the Colonists of New South Wales, will be held at the Hall of Temperance, on MONDAY EVENING, October 1, for the general expression of sympathy with, and the extension of Aid to, the sufferers from the Maori aggressions at Taranaki. The Governor-General will preside. Chair to be taken at half-past seven o'clock. W. B. ALLAN, hon. Secretary.

JOURNEYMEN BAKERS' ASSOCIATION.—A General MEETING of members will be held at the Lighthouse Hotel, on SATURDAY NEXT, 29th September. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock precisely. By order of the committee, J. BYRNES, secretary.

NEWTOWN SCHOOL OF ARTS.—The second annual MEETING of the above institution will be held in the Reading Room, on SATURDAY next, the 29th instant. The chair will be taken at half-past 7 o'clock p.m. JOHN S. LANGRIDGE, secretary.

WENTWORTH GOLD-FIELD COMPANY (incorporated by Act of Council).—A Special General MEETING of the proprietors of the above Company will be held, in the Company's office, 138, Pitt-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th October next, at 3 o'clock p.m. (in accordance with the 89th clause of the deed of settlement), for the purpose of confirming a resolution passed at a special general meeting held on the 26th September instant, for the dissolving the Company and winding up the affairs thereof. By order of the Board of directors, G. MORANT THOMPSON, secretary. 138, Pitt-street, Sydney, 27th September.

THE PEOPLE'S PETITION OF RIGHT.—The Committee and Friends will please meet THIS EVENING, at half-past 7, at the Blind Beggar, South Head Road, to arrange for local meetings, &c. By order.

PARRAMATTA VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.—The Members are requested to meet at the School of Arts, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at half-past 7, to consider the Rules and Regulations, to be submitted by the Committee. T. A. M. WHITE, secretary. Parramatta, 28th September.

FIRST NEW SOUTH WALES VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—Notice is hereby given, that a general MEETING of the above corps will be held in the hall of the Sydney Exchange, on WEDNESDAY next, the 3rd October, at 7 o'clock p.m., for the consideration and adoption of the rules and uniform, as suggested by the committee. Members who have not already taken the oath of allegiance are requested do so before attending the meeting.

By order of the committee.

WILLIAM FORDE, Secretary.

PADDINGTON and SURRY HILLS' VOLUNTEERS.—Drill every Morning and Evening (Saturday evening excepted) in the Military Barracks. Morning—from 6 to quarter past 7; Evening—half-past 7 to 9. New members daily sworn in.

W. COWLISHAW, hon. secretary.

TATTERSALL'S HOTEL.—At the Café, Breakfasts, Luncheons, or Tea, may be procured at any hour daily. Table d'hote (first-class), at 1 o'clock.

AT A MEETING of the friends of JOSHUA DOWE, Esq., M.D., it was resolved that that gentleman should be invited to a PUBLIC DINNER, at Marsden's Hotel, Windsor, on TUESDAY, 2nd October, previous to his departure from the district, in testimony of respect for the efficient services (official and otherwise) he has renderd during a period of twenty years.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee:—

Sydney Scarvell, J.P.
Rev. W. F. Garnsey
Richard Coley
Richard Ridge
Robert Dick
Stephen Tuckerman
James Mountford
George Cobcroft, junior
George Turnbull, senior
Richard Seymour
James Lane
Henry Moses
T. W. Marsden
Thomas Chaseling
B. Richards
James G. Doyle
John Fleming
William Johnston, junior
James Dunstan
John Dunstan
Christopher May
James Farlow
William Farlow
William Town
G. S. Hall, junior
C. H. Tuckerman
Thomas Gosper
G. M. Pitt
J. H. Rutter
Richard Cose

Tickets 12s. 6d. each. Dinner to commence at half-past 6 p.m. Stewards:—Messrs. T. Chaseling, C. H. Tuckerman, T. W. Marsden, and Robert Dick, from whom tickets can be obtained.

A. Z. INFORMS applicants that the Junior Clerkship in a Life Assurance Office has been filled up.

AUSTRALIAN GASLIGHT COMPANY.—Third Instalment.—Notice is hereby given, that the following resolution was passed at the annual general meeting of this Company, held on the 22nd ultimo, and has been confirmed at a special general meeting, held this day, namely:—

"That this meeting hereby calls for the payment of the third instalment of £1 per share, on the new shares created on the 9th March, 1859; such payment to be made to the Treasurer, the Bank of New South Wales, at the Banking House, in George-street, Sydney, on or before the 15th day of October next.

R. MANSFIELD.

Company's Office, Sydney, 5th September.

HENRY FISHER'S INSOLVENCY.—The undersigned solicit the attendance of the creditors in the above estate, at the Stores of D. Cooper and Co., corner of George and Market streets, on FRIDAY, the 28th September, at half-past 2 o'clock, to take into consideration certain matters connected with the insolvent's appeal.

FRANC, BROTHERS, and GANS.
WILLIAM LOVE.
JAMES DEAN.
D. COOPER and CO.
WILLIAM LONG.

FAMILIES VISITING ENGLAND will find all the comforts of a home at the Berners Hotel, Berners-street, London.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—A few Boys are received as Day Pupils for instruction in the several branches of a sound and liberal education. The class has been in operation for several years. Unexceptionable references given, and ample testimony afforded of very satisfactory results. Address SIGMA, Mackay's, bookseller, Elizabeth-street South.

THE MISSES BOWEN'S SEMINARY, Glebe Point Road. There are vacancies for day pupils.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEWCASTLE.—

Visitor:
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Newcastle.
Head Master:
The Rev. E. K. Yeatman, M.A., Oxon.

The ensuing quarter commences on TUESDAY, October 2nd. Terms—Payable in advance.

	Per quarter.
For single boarders	£14 0 0
For brothers, each	12 16 0

French and drawing, if required, extra. Also, washing, books, stationery, and medical attendance.

Parents and guardians may communicate with Mr. Yeatman in Sydney, on Saturday, September 29th, or Monday, October 1st, at Mrs. Drewe's Montague House, 15, Church-hill.

RANDLE TERRACE, NEWTOWN.—SELECT BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young Ladies, conducted by Mrs. HOWARD, assisted by competent teachers.

Terms:—

Board and instruction in English, Geography, History, Writing, and Aritmetic, thirty-five guineas per annum.
Day pupils, eight guineas per annum.
Piano, six guineas per annum.
French, dancing, drawing, and singing, each six guineas per annum.

Mrs. Howard will be prepared to receive pupils on the 1st of October next, and, as it is her intention to take only a limited number, an early application is requested. Unexceptionable references.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited from parties desirous of contracting for the erection and completion of two first-class BUILDINGS opposite the Oriental Bank. The plans and specifications may be inspected until the 3rd proximo, at the offices of STAFFORD and STEVENS, architects, Treasury-buildings, George-street. The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted. Security will be required for the due performance of the contract.

TO CARPENTERS and Masons.—The Building Committee of St. Matthias' Church, Paddington, are prepared to receive TENDERS for the roofing and completing the masonry of the said church. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. JOHN GOOLD, architect, Lloyd's Chambers, where tenders for the whole or portions of the work will be received up to 1 p.m. on MONDAY, the 1st October.

TENDERS required for three lengths of BORING RODS, 100 feet each; with Sludge Pumps and Tackling complete. JAMES MORT and CO.

TENDERS will be received up to SATURDAY, the 6th of October, for the erection of a Schoolhouse at Canterbury. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Church Society's House, Philip-street, from the 3rd to the 5th of October, and until the 3rd, at Mr. Miller's, Canterbury, from whom all particulars may be obtained. The Building Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. Tenders to be addressed to the Rev. PERCY J. SMITH, Canterbury.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received up to October 2nd, for the erection of two small HOUSES at Woolloomooloo. Plans and specifications can be seen, and tenders must be delivered at, the office of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, Architect, 400, George-street.

TENDERS WANTED for Painting, Glazing, &c., at the White Swan Inn, George-street. Apply at the Liverpool and New York Hotel, George-street North.

TENDERS for the whole or part of the STOCK of the undersigned will be received up to noon of FRIDAY, the 5th October. Preference will be given to a tender for the whole. The stock has been taken at nett English cost without charges, and will be ready for inspection on and after MONDAY, the 1st October. The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender. RAY, GLAISTER, and CO., Market-street.

SUSSEX-STREET RAGGED and INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—Donations of boys' and girls' cast-off clothing will be very acceptable, if sent to Mr. LEE, Park-street. EDWARD JOY, honorary secretary.

TAKE NOTICE.—Any person or persons in the Eden District, branding with the JF brand.—All such cattle bearing that brand I'll claim as my property, unless there is some alteration made in their brand. JOHN FRAWLEY, jun., Pambula, September 3rd.

FINAL NOTICE.—In the Estates of THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., and DAVID JONES and CO.—The Trustees request that all parties indebted to the above estates pay their respective accounts to the Accountant, 345, George-street, on or before THURSDAY, the 25th October next. All accounts outstanding after that date will be placed in the hands of their solicitor for immediate recovery.

ALEXANDER JAMIESON, accountant to the trustees.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, in returning his very sincere and grateful thanks to the public generally for the kind and liberal support with which he has been favoured in his business as a BAKER, begs to intimate that he has disposed of same to Mr. WILLIAMSON, of Kent-street, whose practical and long experience in the baking business will, he trusts, entitle him to a continuance of the support which has been so generously extended to himself.

JAMES WEIR, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

With reference to the above, having purchased from Mr. JAMES WEIR, baker, the good will of his shop and premises in William-street, Woolloomooloo, and being determined, by every exertion and attention, always to produce a first-class article, shall endeavour to merit and secure the patronage so liberally accorded to my predecessor.

DAVID WILLIAMSON.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from Randwick, a small grey HORSE, branded R in circle near shoulder. The owner will give 10s. for his delivery at the Toll-bar, Randwick Road, or to JOHN ELLIOTT, Randwick.

LOST, a BUNCH of KEYS. Any one bringing the same to Lemon Tree Inn, Phillip st., will be rewarded.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD for a dogcart CUSHION, of drab leather, LOST on the Parramatta Road, on SUNDAY MORNING last. Apply to E. BINNIE, 527, George-street.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—To Poundkeepers and others.—LOST, on Tuesday last, a large Yellow HEIFER, with white spots, head white; will calve in about one month; branded A rump, A shoulder milking side. D. HOWELL, Botany.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, between the Registrar-General's Office, Elizabeth-street, and the Victoria Barracks, a Miniature Turkish WAR MEDAL. The above reward will be paid on delivery to Captain WILLIAMSON, Victoria Barracks.

FOUND in George-street, a small sum of MONEY. Apply 234, Clarence-street, South.

FOUND, a Gold RING with hair in it, in King-street, between Sussex and Kent streets. The owner can have it by giving a description, and paying this advertisement. A. NEWTON, baker, 28, King-street West.

DR. HEATH, Surgeon, Aurist, and Occulist, intimates to his patients that his engagements in Victoria necessitate his leaving Sydney the latter part of next month.

His work on DEAFNESS, at NORRIE'S, Pitt-street, price 1s.

18, Elizabeth-street North.

J. F. HOLLE, Tailor and Draper, 277, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.

MR. JOHN EMANUEL, Dentist (established 1842), George-street, two doors from King-street.

REMOVAL.—Dr. EICHLER removed from Harrington-street, to Sion House, No. 19, Charlotte-place.

ROAST BEEF, Pork, and Mutton; Grilled Chops and Steaks, Harricots and Curries, Made Dishes, &c. City Wine Vaults, George-street. JAMES SIMPSON. Smoking and Billiard Rooms separate.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Members tickets are now ready for the ensuing quarter commencing 1st October. Subscriptions, including reading-room, library, &c., at the rate of £1 per annum.

STEVENTON, Medical Herbalist, 255, Elizabeth-street, three doors from Bathurst-street. Gout, safe cure.

WILLIAM JOLLY and CO., Colonial and Foreign Timber Merchants. Timber Wharf, Bathurst-st.

W. WILLINGTON is making a shipment of Parcels to PICKFORD and CO., for England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, New York, and the Continent of Europe, per the Rifleman. Small parcels, 1s. 148, Prince-street, Sydney.

W. PRITCHARD (late of Pritchard and Williams), Auctioneer and Produce Broker, office, Market-street, between George and York streets.

☞ Sales effected, and orders from the country and neighbouring colonies, per post or telegram, executed upon advantageous terms.

MONEY to LEND, upon Sydney Freehold Property. Messrs. STENHOUSE and HARDY, 45, Hunter-st.

TO-MORROW'S "BELL'S LIFE."—Read the Waverley Affiliation Case!

TO-MORROW'S "BELL'S LIFE."—JANE DURBAN v. JOSEPH VICKERY.

TO-MORROW'S "BELL'S LIFE."—A Verbatim Report—nine hours' Enquiry.

TO-MORROW'S "BELL'S LIFE."—Full Report of Hawkesbury Races.

TO-MORROW'S "BELL'S LIFE."—Runners are advised to get their supply early, as the demand will be unprecedented!

EXHIBITION OF SPRING MILLINERY.—Mrs. AUGUSTUS VYSE respectfully informs the ladies and public generally of Sydney and the vicinity that she has for their inspection an elegant and choice assortment of the latest novelties in bonnets and hats, consisting of crinoline, fancy and twist-edge straws. VYSE'S Millinery and Dressmaking Establishment, Ludgate House, 405, George-street, opposite Royal Hotel. Ladies honouring the above with their patronage will find the prices remarkably low for quality and style. N.B.—Country orders carefully packed.

NOTICE.—50 per cent. reduction in price. Mrs. MAY, 351, George-street.

NOTICE.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's best Kid Gloves, at half-price, at Mrs. MAY'S, 351, George-street.

NOTICE.—Ladies' Netted Steel Petticoats, from 3s. 6d. Mrs. MAY'S, opposite Post Office.

NOTICE.—Underclothing and Baby Linen reduced 50 per cent. Mrs. MAY, 351, George-street.

NOTICE.—Sewed Muslin Collars and Sleeves, at half-price. Mrs. MAY'S, opposite Post Office.

NOTICE.—Ladies' Lace and Muslin Jackets at half-price. Mrs. MAY, 351, George-street.

FRENCH FELT HATS, best quality. G. H. SMITH practical hatter, 316, George-street.

MOHAIR HATS, on cork bodies. Hats and Caps made to order. 316, George-street.

NOTICE.—RUBBISH may be Shot at WILSON'S Timber Yard, 189, Sussex-street.

A LADY requires BOARD and RESIDENCE in a respectable school, or private family. Address C. M. S., HERALD Office.

A MEDICAL OFFICER wanted for Loyal Victoria Lodge G. U. O. of Oddfellows. Tenders to be addressed to the N. G. Lodge Rooms, Tramway Inn, Newtown, before MONDAY EVENING, 1st October.

CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—Wanted a qualified ASSISTANT. FOSS, SON, and CO. 217½, Pitt-st.

COMFORTABLE SEAT TO BATHURST.—The undersigned, having brought down Mr. Justice Wise, will be returning on SATURDAY, with an empty carriage, would be glad to take up two or three respectable people. JAMES JAMES, White Horse Tavern, George-street.

DIGGINGS.—Wanted, a Mate; to proceed in a fortnight to Snowy; with small capital. Address PICK, HERALD Office.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted, wash and iron. Mrs. BUCKLAND, Redfern Lodge, Pitt-street, Redfern.

LAD.—Wanted, a strong active LAD, at the Sugar Pounding Steam Works, 128, Pitt-street North.

PIANOFORTE PERFORMER.—A professor of the pianoforte, who is thoroughly master of the instrument, in all styles, having been a student at the Royal Academy, is anxious for EMPLOYMENT. Address ALEXANDER GORIA, Payten's Hotel, Parramatta.

SCRAP IRON.—Wanted, 100 tons. BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, One good HAND; also, a JUNIOR. P. CHARTERS, 683, Brickfield-hill.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, for the country, a first-rate HAND. Apply to CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, BROTHER, and CO.

TO LADIES in the Interior.—A young LADY of active habits, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT; is competent in plain work, millinery, and dressmaking, and would make herself useful. Address A. S., HERALD Office.

TO MERCHANTS, STOREKEEPERS, and others.—A Married Gentleman, with great experience, who has had stores on the diggings, and well-known among the digging fraternity, is OPEN to the MANAGEMENT of a general business. Highest references, or security if required. Address F. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a General FEMALE SERVANT. Lord Nelson, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a LAD, to attend to a horse and make himself useful. 181, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, to SELL two Drapers' Cedar TABLES, each six feet long. 155, South Head Road.

WANTED, a pair good second hand WHEELS, suitable for a dogcart. GIBSON, 402, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 14. Apply 211, Palmer-street, near Stanley-street.

WANTED, a respectable NURSE GIRL. Apply 471, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 14 or 15, as NURSEMAID. Mrs HOWELL, 692, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a SALESWOMAN and a MILLINER. JAMES CLARK, 523, and 525, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a young MAN, as PORTER, good references required. Apply 115, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a NURSE GIRL. Apply Mrs. HARPHAM, milliner, 91, South Head Road.

WANTED, a GIRL, about sixteen, to mind a child and help in house. 126, Bourke-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Female as COOK and LAUNDRESS. Steam Engine Inn, George street South.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 18, as NURSEMAID. 125, Prince-street.

WANTED, to RENT a 4 or 5 roomed COTTAGE, with stable and gig-house. W. PRITCHARD, Market-st.

WANTED, a respectable NURSE GIRL, between 14 and 15. Apply E. KRON, 289, George-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, 10 to 15 years old. Apply to Mrs HALL, corner of King and Clarence streets.

WANTED, an active LAD. Apply to Mr. GREEN, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a good Second-hand COOKING STOVE, for burning wood. Address H. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Four-room COTTAGE; rent not above 8s., with water. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, for the country. Applp S. SMITH, 91, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as good COOK. H. W., HERALD Office.

WANTED, MEN, to lay down cast iron pipes for water. H. MOON, Liverpool-street Saw Mills.

WANTED.—Families requiring good SERVANTS will find them at Mrs. CAPPS' Office, 125, King-st.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 15; also a BOY. Sydney Fancy Bazaar, George-st., opposite Wynyard-st.

WANTED, SITUATION, for experienced NURSE, who has good referrnces. Apply to Mrs. CAPPS.

WANTED, a tidy young GIRL. Apply 56, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a GIRL, of 14 or 15, to make herself useful. 88, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, to be Known, that SOLICITORS and others may have their WRITING cheaply and efficiently performed. CALIGRAPHY, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a MEDICAL MAN for a first-class ship, for London. Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

WANTED, a six or seven roomed HOUSE, in a nice situation. Rent moderate. Address G. P., HERALD Office.

WANTED, Parlour Maid, and Needlewomen; also General Servants, Boys, &c. MURRAY and REDGATE, 106, King-street.

WANTED immediately, one Wheelwright's BLACKSMITH. Apply to GEORGE WEBBER, Jun., and CO., Newtown.

WANTED, a strong LAD, accustomed to selling through the town. Inquire at the Nelson Hotel, William-street.

WANTED, by a Lady, in a nice situation, an unfurnished BEDROOM and Sitting. Address E. A., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a trustworthy Person to NURSE a child two years' old; state terms. Address B. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a respectable Married Man with family, EMPLOYMENT up the country as CARPENTER. J. D., HERALD Office.

WANTED, TEAMS for Goulburn and Bathurst. Apply to FLOWER, SALTING, and CO., Hunter-street.

WANTED, a good toned Cottage PIANOFORTE, new or second hand. Apply, stating lowest cash price, NEMO, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a YOUNG MAN as GROOM, and to make himself generally useful. Apply to Mr. R. W. NEWMAN, Crown Lands Office, Bent-street.

WANTED, a respectable middle-aged WOMAN as HOUSEKEEPER. Apply Mrs. CORDEN, 23, Hunter-street.

WANTED, One or Two good BRICKLAYERS and a HODMAN. Apply this morning, at No. 1, Victoria-terrace, Miller's Point, to Mr. FARR, foreman.

WANTED, Ten BUSHMEN, for Maitland; Single Shepherds, and Groom and Coachman. S. ASHLIN, 139, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a MAN, to fix a set of iron pillars and gates. Mr. T. O. MITCHELL, Como, Darling Point.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID. Unexceptionable references required. Apply between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., No. 123, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a practical Working OVERSEER, for a Sheep Station in the Wide Bay district. Apply on SATURDAY, between the hours of 10 and 12, to CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., 10, Barrack-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION for a respectable Young Person as Plain COOK in a small family; also a NURSE wanted. Apply Governesses and Servants Home, 103, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, to purchase a Family HOUSE, of about seven rooms, within easy distance of town; and a COTTAGE, of four rooms, in or near Woolloomooloo. GREER and CURTIS, 115, King-street.

WANTED, an experienced HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID; she will have to wait at table and also to work at her needle. References required. 15, Church-hill.

WANTED, a HOUSE, by a gentleman, in a central part of the city. Rent not to exceed £100 a year. Apply to Mr. T. HUGHES, corner of George and Market streets.

WANTED, by a Young Woman, a SITUATION as HOUSE and PALOUR MAID. Good references can be given. Address B. T., Mr. Benson's, draper, No. 241, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, for a small family, a young GIRL as GENERAL SERVANT. None but Protestants with good references need apply. For address apply to Mr. HUDSON, butcher, at the top of William-street.

WANTED, a SERVANT as HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID for the North Shore. Apply to Mrs. HUGHES, Albion House, Elizabeth-street South, to-day between 12 and 2.

WANTED, by a young MAN, lately arrived in the colony, a SITUATION on a Sheep or Cattle Station. Address E. L., care of Messrs. J. and A. Brown, Newcastle.

WANTED, a respectable and active young GIRL, about thirteen years of age, to assist in the nursery, and otherwise make herself useful. Must be a Protestant, and have good references. Apply between the hours of 9 and 10 a.m., at RAYMOND and CO.'S, Treasury-buildings, George-street.

WANTED, by a Married Couple, a Situation, man as Gardener, wife Housemaid or General Servant. Wanted, a Sheep Overseer, Ploughmen, Dairy Family, Married Couples, useful Boys, Farm Servants, General Female Servants, &c. HAIGH and BROWN, labour agents, 120, King-street.

WANTED, by a Young Man, who has received a good education, and been in one employ for seven years, a SITUATION, in a shop or store, or in any capacity in which he can make himself useful. The advertiser writes a good hand, and has a fair knowledge of bookkeeping. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Respectable references can be given. Address letters to W. S., HERALD Office. Country not objected to.

£100.—WANTED to borrow the above sum, to be repaid by instalments, as may be arranged. Address G. C., HERALD Office.

A LARGE airy BEDROOM, balcony; board optional. Apply at 69, top of Hunter-street.

APARTMENTS VACANT, with board. 202, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY for CHEMISTS.—To LET, one of those newly-erected SHOPS, with plate-glass fronts, in Erskine-street, containing four rooms, kitchen, water laid on, &c. T. MOORE, Queensland Hotel.

A LARGE STORE To LET, rent low; facing the Royal Hotel, Yass. Also the HOUSE lately occupied by H. J. M. Marsh, solicitor, To LET, rent moderate. Apply to HENRY HART, Royal Hotel, Yass.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for Single Gentlemen, at 45, Bathurst-street, West, below Sussex-street.

BALMAIN.—One or two single Gentlemen may obtain a comfortable and pleasant home in a gentleman's family. Large garden, harbour view, and near the ferry. Address F. T., HERALD Office.

CAMPBELLTOWN.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS can be obtained, at moderate charges, in this healthy town. For particulars, apply to Mrs. FOWLER, Post Office, Campbelltown.

DRAWING-ROOM and BEDROOMS VACANT, 211, Macquarie-street North.

OFFICE to LET, opposite Supreme Court—suit an agent. RILEY'S, King and Phillip streets.

OFFICES to LET, in Criterion Chambers, at the corner of King and Castlereagh streets; also a good dry Cellar. Apply to J. MULLENS, 13, Hunter-street; or to GEORGE WIGRAM ALLEN, Elizabeth-street.

THE COTTAGE adjoining Christ Church, is still to LET. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, TWO ROOMS; back entrance. HEWITT, 207, Pitt-street North.

TWO GENTLEMEN can have a comfortable home; terms, £1 1s., washing included. 146, Gloucester-st.

TO LET, Darling House, Lower Fort-street. Apply to W. M. CLARKE, 15, Wentworth-place.

TO LET, a HOUSE, No. 18, Wynyard-square. Apply to SAMUEL DAVIS, Exhibition Hotel, Pitt-st.

TO LET, ROOMS, for one or two Gentlemen. 19, Church-hill, opposite Bradshaw's printing office.

TO LET, a SHOP, corner of Woolloomooloo and Crown streets. Apply Paddington Brewery.

TO LET, business PREMISES, centrally situated in Pitt-street. S. GOOLD, 178, Pitt-street.

TO SOLICITORS and others.—Offices to LET, rent moderate. 178, corner of Pitt and King streets.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Two BEDROOMS, or BED and SITTING ROOMS. Board optional. Address ENGLISH, HERALD Office.

TO LET, those central Business Premises, 301, George-street; now in the occupation of Mr. H. Dixson, tobacconist. For particulars apply to A. and E. A. LEVY, 303, George-street.

TO BE LET, a comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE; 6 rooms, kitchen; and large grounds; ten minutes' walk from Post Office; rent £90 a year. JULES JOUBERT, 269, George-street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the HOUSE with nine acres of paddock, orchard, and garden, known as Linthorpe, Newtown. Apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 17, Church-hill.

TO MARKET GARDENERS.—To LET, with immediate possession, 12 acres of LAND, at Waverley, with constant water supply; rich soil, and good Residence and Outbuildings. Apply to H. B. BRADLEY, Margaret-street, Sydney.

TO LET, a family RESIDENCE, within twenty minutes' walk of the Post Office, containing ten rooms, two kitchens, pantry, storeroom, bath-room, flower, and vegetable garden, coach-house, and stabling for four horses. Apply to Mr. CURTISS, paperhanger, George-street.

TO BE LET, the following well-situated premises:—At the corner of George and Argyle-streets, from 1st October, the whole having undergone a thorough and complete repair, with alterations and improvements—

1. The house known as the NEW YORK HOTEL.
2. The SHOP in George-street, adjoining ditto.
3. The DWELLING-HOUSE in Argyle-street, formerly in the occupation of Dr. M'Kay, with large back yard, &c.
4. SHOP in Argyle-street, adjoining ditto, with yard, &c.

These premises have a convenient access in rear, entering from Argyle-street.

Apply to Messrs. MOREHEAD and YOUNG, O'Connell-street.

VERANDAH COTTAGE, pleasantly situated, at Ryde, Kissing Point, lately occupied by W. G. Pennington, Esq., contains 5 rooms and kitchen, has 2 acres of land attached, planted with choice fruit trees, is well supplied with good water, and is within a few minutes' walk of the steamer wharf. Rent, an inducement to a good tenant. W. P. WOOLCOTT, Exchange Corner.

COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at seventeen minutes past three.

RAILWAY FROM BLACKTOWN TO WINDSOR.

Mr. WALKER asked the Secretary for Public Works, pursuant to notice, whether it is the intention of the Government to place any sum upon the Estimates for 1861 for the construction of a branch line of railway from Blacktown to Windsor?

Mr. ARNOLD replied that the Government had not yet arrived at any definite decision with respect to the extension in question, though they purposed making the same provision in this case that they would make in regard to all the populous and important districts with which it was desirable to secure regular communication.

THE CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS.

Mr. WILSON asked the Secretary for Lands, pursuant to notice, whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce a bill this session, declaring the so-called Church and School Lands waste lands of the Crown?

Mr. ROBERTSON replied that it was not at all likely, so far as he could see, that any such measure would be introduced during the present session.

PAPERS.

Mr. ROBERTSON laid upon the table, a despatch in reference to military assistance afforded to New Zealand, the blue book for the year 1859, a report from the Gold Commissioner of the Southern Gold-fields, and some other documents of minor importance. The whole of the papers were ordered to be printed.

THE BUSINESS PAPER.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved, without previous notice, "That the notices numbered 1, 2, and 3 on to-day's business paper be postponed until after motion No. 12 has been disposed of."

The motion, having been seconded, was put and passed.

THE MUDGEE ROAD.

Mr. TERRY asked the Secretary for Public Works, pursuant to notice, "Whether the Government have accepted tenders for the repairs of Cherry Tree Hill, on the Mudgee line of road, which is nearly impassable, and if not, do the Government intend to call for tenders for such repairs?"

Mr. ARNOLD replied that the Government had not yet accepted any tenders for the repairs in question. It was their intention, however, to call for tenders as soon as the necessary surveys could be completed.

Mr. TERRY enquired how it was that the surveys had been delayed?

Mr. ARNOLD was understood to say that the delay had arisen through the absence of the survey officers on other duties, and the difficulty which existed of obtaining persons who were competent to fill their places.

PAPERS.

Mr. WEEKES laid upon the table the following papers, viz.:—A return relative to the Steam Navigation and Pilot Board; also, a return showing the amount of debentures issued by the Government; also, a return showing the assets and liabilities of the various colonial banks.

ALIENATION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. HOSKINS asked the Secretary for Lands, "When the Government will be prepared to lay upon the table of this House a return moved for by Mr. Hoskins, upon the 7th February last, 'with reference to the number of acres of land which have been alienated under pre-emptive right since the inauguration of responsible government?'"

Mr. ROBERTSON said it was very probable the return would be laid on the table in the course of a few days. At the present moment it was in course of preparation.

THE UPPER CHAMBER.

Mr. HOSKINS asked the Colonial Secretary, pursuant to notice, "Whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce a bill for the reconstruction of the Legislative Council in this branch of the Legislature?"

Mr. ROBERTSON said it would be made perfectly apparent, in the course of a few days, what course the Government intended to take with respect to the Constitution of the Upper House. (Laughter.)

AUDIT BILL.

Mr. MORRIS asked the Colonial Treasurer, pursuant to notice, "Whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce an Audit Bill during the present session?"

Mr. WEEKES replied that it was not the intention of the Government to introduce such a measure during the present session. The hon. member (Mr. Morris) had devoted much attention to the matter last session, and the Government had no objection to it still remaining under his parental control. (Laughter.)

THE RICHMOND MAIL.

Mr. WALKER withdrew the question of which he had given notice, relative to the Richmond mail, and gave a fresh notice for a future day.

STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved "That the Standing Orders Committee for the present session consist of the following members, viz.:—The Speaker, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Darvall, Mr. Kemp, Mr. Hay, Sir Daniel Cooper, Mr. Martin, Mr. Piddington, Mr. Plunkett, and Mr. Robertson; with leave to sit during any adjournment, and authority to confer upon subjects of mutual concernment with any committee appointed for similar purposes by the Legislative Council."

Carried.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved, "That the Library Committee for the present session consist of the following members, viz.:—The Speaker, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Black, Mr. Hay, Rev. Dr. Lang, Sir Daniel Cooper, Mr. Scott, Mr. Martin, Mr. Parkes, and Mr. Robertson; with leave to sit during any adjournment, and authority to confer upon subjects of mutual concernment with any committee appointed for similar purposes by the Legislative Council."

Carried.

REPLY TO THE VICE-REGAL SPEECH.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved that the Assembly do now proceed to Government House to present to the Governor-General their reply to his Excellency's Speech.

Mr. DARVALL suggested that the Speaker should be charged to express, on the part of the Assembly, their regret at the inadvertency which occurred yesterday. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. PLUNKETT, on behalf of himself, said that it was entirely owing to a mistake that he was not present yesterday to form a House; and he had ascertained that more than a dozen members were under a similar misapprehension.

Mr. ROBERTSON begged to be allowed also to explain, seeing that one of the daily papers had attributed the blame to him—that he not only stated the hour over and over again but spoke to several hon. members who were going out to remember it. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was then passed, and the majority of the honorable members present proceeded to Government House.

On returning, the Speaker announced to the House that he had presented their address to the Governor-General, who had been pleased to make the following reply:—

MR. SPEAKER, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

I thank you in behalf of her Majesty for the expression of loyalty and affection contained in the address which you have just presented, and for the assurance that you will be prepared to give your earnest and careful consideration to the measures of importance which will be immediately laid before you.

(Signed) W. DENISON.

Government House, Sydney, 27th September, 1860.

In accordance with the unanimous wish of the House, he had also expressed to his Excellency the regret entertained by every member at the accidental delay which took place yesterday. (Hear, hear.)

DISPATCH OF BUSINESS.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved, "That, unless otherwise ordered, this House will meet for dispatch of business at three o'clock p.m., on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, in each week."

Carried.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved, "That on Wednesday and Thursday in each week, Government business take precedence of all other business."

Carried.

TRANSMISSION OF MESSAGES.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved, "That the order respecting the transmission of messages, agreed to by the two Houses during the session of 1856-7, stand as a sessional Order of this House for the present session."

Carried.

QUORUM OF MEMBERS.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved, "That it be an Order of this House for the present session, that if, at any time after the commencement of the business of the day, notice be taken that there is not a quorum of members present, the Sergeant-at-Arms, by direction of the Speaker, shall ring the division bell before the Speaker proceed to count the House."

Mr. KEMP suggested that it would be better to extend this rule, for he had known the House to be counted out when there were members in its precincts. He thought it would be advisable when the Speaker took the chair that the bell should be rung before he declared there was no House. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. PLUNKETT said that according to his recollection the suggestion of the hon. member was practically carried out now.

Mr. CLEMENTS hoped the suggestion of the hon. member would be attended to, for he was particularly anxious that there should never be a count out. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. LUCAS remembered that on one occasion when the bell was rung, there were five hon. members in the library, and seven in the refreshment room, and one walked behind the Speaker so that he should not see him. (Loud laughter.) And yet there were but two members required to make a House at the time. (Laughter.)

Mr. WALKER proposed as an amendment to insert the words "before the commencement of business."

The SPEAKER said that, by the Constitution Act the House could not proceed to business if there were not twenty members present besides the Speaker, and he must adjourn it. The amendment proposed would he thought clash with the Act. It would, he thought, be a more convenient course if a notice of motion on the subject should be given.

The amendment having been withdrawn, the motion was put and carried.

COUNTING-OUT OF HOUSE.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved, "That it be an Order of this House for the present session, that, upon every occasion when this House is counted out, the names of honorable members present be taken down by the Clerk at the table, and be inserted in the records of this Assembly."

Carried.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved, "That unless otherwise ordered, the resumption of the Committee of Supply stand an Order of the Day, as of course, on each day on which Government business shall have precedence."

TITLES TO LAND ACT OF 1858.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Titles to Land Act of 1858, and to legalise certain signatures thereunder. The object of this bill was to provide for the changed position and title of the Secretary of Lands, since the passing of the Land Act in 1858. When that measure became law, the officer thereby appointed to sign certain documents was not only Minister of Lands but also Minister of Public Works. The object of the bill was to legalise all the signatures appended to documents since the division of the department which had taken place.

Mr. WEEKES seconded the motion.

Leave was given to bring in the bill, and the mover and seconder were appointed a committee to prepare a bill.

RETURN TO WRITS.

The SPEAKER announced to the House that he held in his hand a writ notifying the return of Daniel Henry Deniehy, Esq., for the electorate of the Tumut, and another notifying the return of the same hon. gentleman for the electorate of East Macquarie. He had now to call upon Mr. Deniehy to state for which of these two electorates he proposed to sit.

Mr. DENIEHY said that it would be observed that he had a motion upon the paper having reference to the invalidity of the proceedings at the recent election for the Tumut purporting to result in his return for that electorate. He was, therefore, unable to say that he could make any choice between the two electorates—holding, as he did, to be only sitting there as a member for East Macquarie.

LAND BILLS—ALIENATION.

Mr. ROBERTSON rose to move for leave to bring a Bill for the Alienation of Crown Lands, and should presently move for leave to introduce a Bill to Regulate the Occupation of Crown Lands. It would, he thought, be perhaps most convenient briefly to explain the provisions of each of these two measures. Both bills were substantially the same as those which he had introduced into the House in September last year. They were, also, both essentially the same as those which had been laid upon the table at the close of last session. There were differences, however, of a minor kind. In the course of his observations he proposed to avoid, for the present, any remarks which might possibly have the effect of challenging any particular expression of opinion upon the Bill. (Hear, hear.) He should also endeavour to be as brief as possible, not wishing, at that stage, to provoke any discussion upon the principles of the Bill. By the 2nd section all laws now in force in any way repugnant to the principles of the Bill were repealed. The third was a merely formal clause, and he should not detain the House by any allusion to clauses of a merely formal nature. The fourth clause authorised the Government to proclaim sites for cities, towns, and other purposes of public convenience or utility. The 5th clause provides for the dedication of these lands, and also that before they should be so dedicated, an abstract of such grant should be laid before Parliament if sitting, or if in recess within one month after their re-assembling. The 6th clause provides that certain lands shall not be open for sale under this Bill; it also throws open for sale land recently in the intermediate and settled districts which had hitherto been reserved; and limited the amount of pre-emptive rights claimable by the squatters to 640 acres. The 7th clause provided that persons who had erected buildings on the gold-fields, or in the unsettled districts, such as storekeepers, gold diggers, innkeepers, as well as squatters, should be permitted to take the land on which they have erected at a price to be determined by valuation; but not to be less than the minimum upset price of that class of land. The 8th clause provides that the Government might take possession of beaches, such as those of Woolloomooloo Bay, fill them in and sell them, paying compensation however to those parties having water frontage, to whom damage might be done, such compensation to be determined by appraisement. The 9th clause provides that when the Government did not desire to take possession of such beaches, but where filling them in would be a public improvement, they could allow persons having the adjoining land to fill in such beach, on paying to the Government the appraised value of the land. The 10th clause provided for the closing of unnecessary roads. The 11th clause provided for the sale of infinitesimally small pieces of land, surrounded by alienated land, to persons holding the land that surrounded it. The 12th clause provided for such cases as those of persons holding land on the Parramatta River, where large grants had been made in the olden time, but where the Crown had reserved to itself the right of so many rods frontage to the river. This clause would enable the Crown to sell these reservations at an appraised price. The 13th clause provided for a mode of sale which had not heretofore been made in this country; and it would therefore be better for him to state the provisions that the bill made for carrying out this mode. He desired hon. members to bear in mind that the modes of sale he had hitherto spoken of had reference only to special cases; and that this Bill in effect provided for two general modes of sale, the first being without competition, but with conditions; and the second with competition, but without conditions. The provisions for conducting these sales without competition were included in clauses thirteen to twenty. Under these clauses any person might take up any quantity of land not exceeding 320 acres, in the intermediate or settled districts, or in reserves in the unsettled districts, without competition, and without delay, at the uniform price of twenty shillings an acre; paying twenty-five per cent. of the purchase-money down, and the balance in three years. No interest was to be paid on the purchase-money during these three years, but at their expiration interest would be demanded. In the event of two persons putting in claims for the one piece of land, the ownership was to be determined by lot, such sales in the gold-fields were also to be conditional. They provided also for the maintenance of a sale book by the land agent, open to the inspection of the public, for the form of measurement, the conditions of purchase, and the resale of land that might at any time be abandoned by the selectors. The 21st clause provided for the sale of land by public auction, and that the upset price at such sale should not be less than—for town lands £8 an acre, suburban lands £2, goods lands having frontage £1, and inferior and back land 5s. an acre; but there was a provision that the upset price might be fixed at the option of the Government at a higher amount. The next clause declared that town and suburban lands should be sold by auction only; and the 23rd, that where land had been put up to auction and not sold, the Government might put it up again. The 24th clause provided that instead of the 10 per cent. on the amount of purchase money hitherto paid, there should be paid on the amount at which each lot was knocked down 25 per cent. The 25th provided for a record by the land agent; and the 26th for a mode of appraisement and arbitration. The 27th was merely a formal clause, and the 28th gave authority to the Government and Executive Council to make regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act. This was all that he should think necessary to say about this bill. The bill for regulating the occupation of Crown lands provided in the 2nd clause for the repeal of certain Acts. The Acts repealed were those referred to in the other bill, as well as two others that were all but obsolete. The first of these was the Disputed Boundaries Act, which had never been made use of; and the second was not nearly as inoperative, that surveyors should settle the boundary of runs. The 3rd clause empowered the Government to extend the boundaries of the unsettled districts, though in so doing the tenure of present leases was not to be affected. The 4th clause provided for the conversion of the present leases into leases under this Act. The 5th clause permitted the Government to withdraw lands from any run held under lease, for roads or other public purposes; and the 6th clause provided for the issue of leases in cases where the rights of ownership had been legally determined, and for arbitration in cases of disputed ownership where the right had not been legally determined. The seventh clause provided that when persons refused to appoint valuators of their runs the Government might appoint them. The eighth, that surveyors or others authorised by Government might go upon any run for survey, to search for gold, cut indigenous timber, or dig and remove gravel, stone, or other material. The 9th clause provided that the boundaries of disputed runs, after the dispute had been settled, should be marked by authority. The 10th authorised the leasing of new lands, and the 11th provided the terms under which those leases should be given, viz.: for pastoral purposes in the first-class settled districts, one year; for similar purposes in the second-class settled districts or the unsettled districts, five years; for ferries, bridges, wharves, quarries, and for the erection of machinery, for saw mills, brick making, and other objects of a like nature, five years; and for mineral purposes other than gold mining, fourteen years. It also provided that lands within areas bounded by lines bearing north, east, south, and west, and distant two miles from the outside boundary of any city, or town, containing according to the last census 10,000 inhabitants, or five miles from the outside boundary of any town of 3000 inhabitants, or two miles from any town or village of 100 inhabitants, or lands set apart for sites of towns or villages, or for sale for agricultural purposes, or otherwise for the accommodation of the public, should not be open for lease for pastoral purposes. The 12th clause stated that the provisions under which leases of runs in first-class settled districts might be granted were that the land should be let in 640 acre blocks, except in special cases. The present regulations, which had the effect of law, prohibited the Government from giving to any person the right of pre-emption unless he held 640 acres of freehold land. This measure would give to all persons, no matter how small a number of acres they might hold, equal advantages. Conflicting claims were to be settled by arbitration. The bill also provided that the sale, conditional or otherwise, of any portion of land should cancel the leases. There would be in future no necessity for any proclamation of reservation. In the second class settled districts, and the unsettled districts, the mere sale would have the effect of cancelling the leases of such portions of land as might be purchased, and also of three times as much land which might be held by the new purchasers under pre-emptive lease. The provision also referred to all leases, or promises of leases, in any district since the 22nd February, 1858, and to all future leases. During the last session an Act was passed relating to intermediate lands. They were brought into the settled districts for one year, and the provision was to be renewed from year to year. The principal object of the then Government was to prevent the squatters obtaining a renewal of their leases for eight years. He now proposed to legislate further for those lands. The bill provided for the payment of rent, and penalty for delay. The 14th clause provided that, in the unsettled districts, the Governor might proclaim districts for the formation of runs, and stated their area and capabilities—the mode of tendering and disposing of the tenders, &c. There was also a new provision to the effect that every person sending in a tender for a run should send with it a receipt, showing that 10 per cent. of the rent of the run had been deposited in the Colonial Treasury. It provided also, that the tenure of the runs should continue until the appraised value was fixed, and then they would come under the provisions of the other clauses to which he had referred. The 15th clause provided, that where a run was forfeited, that the run should be put up to auction at the minimum rate of £4 per annum for every square mile. The 16th clause provided for what had been referred to some time back, with regard to cancellation of leases of runs, or portions thereof, and pre-emptive lease to purchaser. The 17th clause provided for the passing of stock and cattle through the pastoral districts. It provided that the Government might reserve land, in order to facilitate the trade between this colony and Port Phillip. It also provided that roads might be made through the pastoral districts for this purpose. The 18th clause provided that pastoral people might use what timber they might require on the land, and also provided for the removal of timber by licensed persons, other than the lessees of the land. At present some squatters refused to allow persons holding licenses to cut timber to do so on the land they leased. This would, therefore, set at rest the difficulties on that question. The 20th clause provided for leasing land for mining purposes other than gold-mining. He had not yet fixed the rates at which he thought persons taking the mineral leases should pay. His reason for withholding them was that he had not quite the information he should like to have, but he had no doubt he should have it before the bill went to a second reading—if it should go to that stage. However, the blocks of land would be let for fourteen years, and there was a provision for the renewal of the leases. The 21st clause provided for the appointment of appraisers, for the purpose of appraisements, of what he had before alluded to, and also the mode of appointment of arbitrators. This clause had been carefully drawn up by gentlemen learned in the law, and he thought would be found acceptable by the House. The 22nd clause provided that where the arbitrators had examined into any matter of disputed boundaries that they should mark that boundary, and the 23rd clause provided that when the boundary was marked it was admissible as evidence in the Supreme Court without any technical survey being held to be necessary. These matters were provided for in clauses 22, 23, 24, and 25. The 26th clause provided that the Governor-General, with the advice of the Executive, might make reserves for commonage and other purposes. The 27th clause provided that the Government might issue leases for bridges and wharfs and ferries, and other objects. The 28th clause provided that the Government might grant licenses to cut timber and procure other materials. The 29th clause, with regard to trespass, was a much softer clause than the old Act. The penalty formerly was £50, but it was now reduced, and did not exceed £10. The 30th clause provided the penalties for trespassing. The 31st clause provided for the limitation of actions against officers of the Government to within six months after the matter complained of was committed. The 32nd clause provided that any lease or instrument issued under this Act was to be considered evidence in all legal proceedings. The 33rd clause provided that the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, might make regulations to carry out any minor matters that might be omitted in the bill, and which were not inconsistent with its provisions. These were the principal provisions of the two bills which he desired to introduce, and he did not think it necessary now to say more about them, except that whatever might be their ultimate fate he trusted that hon. members would permit their introduction, in order to see what the Ministry intended to do on this question. He might be permitted to say that although there were some minor differences between these bills and those he laid on the table of the House last session, still there were no differences of principle. He now begged to move for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the alienation of Crown lands.

Mr. WEEKES seconded the motion.

The motion was put and carried, and the mover and seconder were appointed a committee to bring up the bill.

The bill was subsequently brought up and read a first time, and the second reading was fixed as an order of the day for this day week.

CROWN LANDS' OCCUPATION BILL.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved for leave to bring in a bill for regulating the occupation of Crown lands.

Mr. WEEKES seconded the motion.

The motion was put and carried, and the mover and seconder were appointed a committee to bring up the bill.

The bill was brought up, read a first time, and the second reading fixed for this day week.

TITLES TO LAND ACT.

On the motion of Mr. ROBERTSON, this bill was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed as an order of the day for Wednesday next.

PETITION OF MR. N. L. KENTISH.

Mr. KEMP moved, pursuant to notice, "That a select committee be appointed to enquire into the allegations contained in the petition of Mr. N. L. Kentish, presented to this House on 3rd May last,—such committee to consist of Mr. Daniel, Dr. Lang, Mr. Black, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Lord, Mr. Weekes, and the mover. The hon. member said he should not trouble the House with any lengthy remarks, as he did not anticipate there would be any opposition to his motion, and there being another notice on the paper which it was considered desirable to dispose of this evening. The circumstances of the case were very fully explained in the petition from Mr. Kentish, which he (Mr. Kemp) had the honour to present in the course of last session. Mr. Kentish had made a complaint against a Mr. Mitchell, an officer in the public service; which complaint was investigated by the Bench of Justices at Molong, who gave a decision adverse to Mr. Kentish. That decision Mr. Kentish had appealed against, and he (Mr. Kemp) thought there were some grounds for his proceedings in the fact that the chairman of the Bench had retired from his position, at the same time declaring the whole thing a mockery of justice. As all the circumstances were fully stated in the petition, it was not necessary that he (Mr. Kemp) should go into all the details. He might say, however, that the Government had appointed Captain Battye to revise the judgment of the Bench, but, unfortunately for himself, Mr. Kentish (who is a comparatively poor man) was unable to reach the district in time for the re-hearing of the case. This affair might not be considered a matter of very great importance; but if the statements of the petitioner were borne out, and it could be shown that he had suffered injustice, he (Mr. Kemp) felt that the House would readily afford him that redress which he was desirous of obtaining. The magistrates who were complained of, were themselves anxious that a proper inquiry into the case should be made; and this was an additional reason why the committee should be granted. He would not detain the House longer, but would reserve any further observations for his reply, should a reply become necessary. With these remarks he begged to submit the motion, adding the name of Mr. Daniel in place of Mr. Forster, who desired to be excluded from the proposed committee.

Mr. WEEKES observed that the Government had no objection to offer to the motion of the honorable member.

Mr. LORD considered, from what he knew of these proceedings, that the Molong Bench had been grossly and slanderously libelled by the petitioner, Mr. Kentish. The committee therefore ought to be granted, if only in justice to the magistrates whose decision had been questioned. The facts of the case were very simple. Mr. Kentish and Mr. Mitchell had quarrelled, and Mr. Kentish had made some grave charges against the latter gentleman, which charges were refuted by evidence, on being investigated by the Bench of Justices. Mr. Kentish then forwarded a petition, in which he charged the whole of the Bench with perjury, misstating, at the same time, the circumstances under which Mr. Barton, the chairman, had retired. This gentleman had not retired because he conceived the investigation a mockery, but because he considered the language of the decision too strong, and could not conscientiously attach his signature. After Mr. Forster came to office, the petitioner had sought his attention, and eventually Captain Battye was directed to revise the proceedings. That officer gave notice to both parties as to the day and place of hearing, and at the appointed time Mr. Mitchell was present, but Mr. Kentish did not make his appearance. From this brief statement, he (Mr. Lord) thought the House would see Mr. Kentish had not been unfairly treated; but as a select committee had been moved for, he should not oppose the motion, as it was only right that all the facts and circumstances should be clearly shown.

Mr. KEMP asked the permission of the House to add the names of Mr. Gray, Mr. Garrett, and Mr. Weekes, to the list of committee as originally proposed.

Mr. LORD observed that on second thoughts he considered it advisable to demand that the committee be chosen by ballot.

Mr. GORDON enquired whether, in that case, the committee was to be confined to seven members, as proposed?

The ballot was about to be taken, when

Mr. LORD, at the instance of several members, stated his willingness to accept the committee nominated by the mover, and withdrew his request for a ballot.

Mr. ROBERTSON thought it was desirable that some member of the Government should be on the committee, and moved that the name of Mr. Weekes be added.

Mr. DARVALL seconded the motion, which was then put and passed in the amended form, as quoted above.

GOLD-FIELDS.

Mr. ROBERTSON laid upon the table the report from the Deputy-Master of the Mint and Professor Smith, on the Southern Gold Fields, and moved that it be printed.

Carried.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. PLUNKETT, in rising to move "That William Bickman Piddington, Esq., be Chairman of Committees of the whole House during the present session," said it would be remembered he had asked the Premier a question concerning this subject, deeming at the time that it had been accidentally overlooked. He thought that this motion should be in the hands of the Government, as it had been heretofore. His hon. friend thought otherwise, and contradicted him when he assumed it was the usual custom for the Government to propose the Chairman of Committees. The hon. gentleman had referred to one case (in which he (Mr. Plunkett) had moved that Mr. Holroyd should be Chairman of Committees, but that was the only exception to the rule, and was in a peculiar case. It would be remembered that, upon the inauguration of responsible government, Sir Daniel Cooper and Mr. Parker were candidates for the Speakership. He believed that the Government of the day were anxious that Mr. Parker should take his old place, but this did not occur. The Government were then relieved of the responsibility, and he put a notice upon the business paper that Mr. Holroyd should fill that office. But he was not aware at that time that Mr. Murray would be ready to accept the situation; but when it was notified to him that he (Mr. Murray) would be willing and anxious to serve, he immediately made up his mind, and he might state that Mr. Holroyd came into his view, that his name should be withdrawn. A contingent notice of motion was not given on this occasion, and in order to facilitate Mr. Murray's election, he moved, pro formâ, that Mr. Holroyd should be appointed—Mr. Martin then moved, as an amendment, that Mr. Murray should be elected, and he was, there being no division—the arrangement having been understood. That was the first session after responsible government, and he found from that time up to the present that the Colonial Secretary moved, as the common routine of business, the appointment of a Chairman of Committees. In the second session, after Mr. Murray resigned, it was left to him, with the sanction of the Government, to propose Mr. Holroyd, who was elected unanimously on the 16th September. In the second session of that Parliament, on the 12th August, 1857, Mr. Parker, the Colonial Secretary, moved that Mr. Holroyd should be re-elected, and he was. On the 12th March, 1858, in a new Parliament, Mr. Cowper, the Colonial Secretary, moved that Mr. Arnold should be appointed chairman; and Mr. Hay, having given contingent notice of motion, moved that Mr. Owen should be chairman. The election took place, and Mr. Arnold was elected, and then, as a matter of course, afterwards, in the second session, on the 10th December, Mr. Cowper moved that Mr. Arnold should be re-elected, and he was. Then came the present Parliament, and on the 1st April, 1859, Mr. Cowper again moved Mr. Arnold. Mr. Murray, having given a contingent notice of motion, moved that Mr. Piddington should be chairman, and he was elected. This was the second session of the same Parliament, and he thought the hon. Premier, if he looked at the dates and facts, would see that, excepting in the election of Mr. Holroyd, the Colonial Secretary proposed the Chairman of Committees. When any opposition was intended at the beginning of a Parliament, a contingent notice of motion was given some days beforehand. Upon the present occasion, no such notice has been given; and he could not apprehend it was the intention of any one to propose any hon. member. He thought he was right, then, in assuming that it was in accordance with the practice, that the leader of the Government should make the motion. When they considered how important this office was, he thought it should be in the hands of the Government. Mr. Piddington was elected in one of the largest Houses they ever had, on account of that parliamentary knowledge he had shown on all occasions for a series of years. The way in which he had filled the chair was so well known, that it was unnecessary to do more than refer to it. A question might be raised whether, upon the standing rules and orders, by which the practice of the British Parliament was to be adopted on matters with respect to which they were silent, re-election was necessary, as this was not therein specified. The election of a Chairman of Committees was not provided for in the standing rules and orders; and if hon. members looked critically into the matter, it would be found that it was unnecessary to persist in the practice of election at the commencement of a new session. The precedents afforded by the last two sessions of the British Parliament appeared to show the practice there to be that the leader of the Government in the Commons simply moved that the chair be taken. For instance, Lord Palmerston moved, at the commencement of one session, that Mr. Fitzroy take the chair; the chair was taken, and the House immediately went into committee upon the Savings' Bank Bill. In the second instance, the chair was assumed without motion at all. In the last session of Parliament Lord Palmerston moved in the same way that Mr. Massey do take the chair; the House then went into committee of supply, and the chairman did not even return thanks, as was usual here to do. In the beginning of the second session of the late Parliament, on the House going into committee on the Endowed Schools Bill, Mr. Massey took the chair as a matter of course. Once elected then the chairman was considered elected for the entire Parliament, just as the Speaker was. He (Mr. Plunkett) did not anticipate any opposition to his proposal that Mr. Piddington be the Chairman of Committees according to the mode by re-election as usual here. As the hon. member opposite did not think it his duty to move for the election of a chairman, and as business might arise even to-night rendering it necessary for the House to go into committee, he trusted it would not be considered that he had taken an unwarrantable step in making the motion of which he had given notice.

Dr. LANG, on rising to second the motion, said he did not consider this a ministerial question, but one merely as regarded the courtesies of the House. He thought it would be exceedingly inconvenient to depart from the practice prevailing in the House of Commons, by which a Chairman once elected continued to hold office during the continuance of that Parliament; it would be tantamount to a vote of censure upon the hon. member for the Hawkesbury's conduct in the chair if they proceeded to bring into contest with him now any other hon. member who might be proposed. He (Dr. Lang) as a member of that House certainly was not prepared to join in passing such a vote. For his own part he was quite satisfied with the conduct of the hon. member for the Hawkesbury in the chair, and thought he did his duties well; and he considered that as a matter of courtesy on the part of the House, he ought to be continued in the office he had held. On such a question as this he (Dr. Lang) might be supposed to speak as one of those members who was known, on various important matters, to take views opposed to those of the hon. member for the Hawkesbury; and for this reason he thought it unnecessary to enter into the question which the hon. and learned gentleman opposite had brought up as to the parliamentary usage and the law of the case. He (Dr. Lang) looked upon it as a mere matter of courtesy. He had, therefore, much pleasure in seconding the motion. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HOSKINS: Although entertaining the highest respect for the opinions of the hon. and rev. member who had just sat down, begged to say that on this occasion he could not concur with him. Although he (Mr. Hoskins) feared there would be no election, he for one protested against the hon. member for the Hawkesbury resuming the Chairmanship of Committees, and he was quite sure that many hon. members of this Assembly, if they had the manliness to say in public what they had said within his hearing in private, would join in the protest. He had two objections to this hon. member retaking the chair. He considered that his deportment when in the chair was not creditable to himself; he had shown a petulance and irritability anything but creditable to a Chairman of Committees. (Hear, hear, and No, no.) He (Mr. Hoskins) had remarked that the hon. member had frequently lectured others for the numerous occasions on which they addressed the House. (Laughter.) The hon. and learned member opposite (Mr. Faucett) cheered that opinion. Now, he knew no hon. member of that House who made such long-winded orations as that hon. member—(Laughter)—and no hon. member could, at the conclusion of them, understand what he meant. (Laughter.) He (Mr. Hoskins) had a distinct recollection that, on one occasion, an hon. member of the Assembly (Mr. Bolton) who maintained no very cordial feeling towards him (Mr. Hoskins) was lectured by Mr. Piddington for speaking eleven times one evening. (Laughter.) Now, he thought it desirable that hon. members should address the House as frequently as they thought proper; although some might speak too often, the last person to complain should be the hon. gentleman who presided. He recollected, too, that Mr. Campbell, as well as himself (Mr. H.), had been treated discourteously by Mr. Piddington. He asked no favour, and wanted none; but all represented constituencies, and he (Mr. H.) as a representative claimed the privileges belonging to his position as a member of that House. He had another objection to Mr. Piddington: He had exhibited a partiality to different members that was at least unbecoming in the chair, and ought to disqualify him for filling that position. He had remarked that this gentleman, as chairman, had frequently put questions in a hurried manner, announced a decision in the affirmative or negative, and when a new member in an audible voice had expressed an intention of addressing the House, he (Mr. Piddington) had proceeded as if for the moment he could not see that the member was on his legs. On other occasions, after a question had been put and a decision upon it taken in the affirmative or negative, if an old member rose, he (Mr. Piddington) had submitted to allow him to address the House. He would ask if this were a proceeding which looked like the concession of equal privileges to all hon. members. He must say that he entertained this opinion, that the proper duty of the Chairman of Committees was, besides always conceding equal privileges to all parties, to be very careful that he did not show anything like personal partiality. The hon. member for the Hawkesbury had on several occasions evinced such a partiality. It had been said of Mr. Shaw Lefevre (who for many years had so creditably filled the post of Chairman of Committees in the House of Commons) that he invariably made it a practice to show a particular amount of attention and courtesy to new members, and he (Mr. Hoskins) thought that such an example was one which might here very well be followed, but had not been the case. No hon. member in that House, however high might be his social position, would ever demean himself by any display of courtesy. He regretted to say that he could not endorse what had been said in praise of Mr. Piddington, and was sorry that some other gentleman was not likely to be chosen as Chairman. He (Mr. Hoskins) was unable to understand what the hon. and learned member for West Sydney meant by first contending that Mr. Piddington was still Chairman of Committees, and then winding up by proposing that that gentleman should be re-elected. Such a mode of argument did not appear to him to be a very consistent one. As to what the honorable member had advanced in favour of Mr. Piddington on the score of his parliamentary experience, he must take leave to differ from him even on that point, inasmuch as there were several hon. members in that House who had a much greater knowledge of Parliamentary rule and precedence. The hon. member who had preceded the hon. member for the Hawkesbury in the office, had a far greater knowledge and experience in that respect—the fact was undoubted; but that gentleman had been ejected on personal grounds alone. (No, no, from Mr. EGAN.) He was satisfied with having placed his opinions on record, and should have voted for some one else, if any one else had been proposed.

Mr. LUCAS said that he must really say that he had reason on some other occasions to complain of the conduct of Mr. Piddington in his capacity as chairman. He (Mr. Lucas) was not a very small man (loud laughter, in which the hon. member himself joined), and yet it had so happened that Mr. Piddington had not been able to see him, and had passed him over when he had risen to speak, and had, moreover, done his best to engage his attention. One occasion particularly this had been the case. Another cause of complaint was that Mr. Piddington had, at times, put the question, and so allowed it to be decided in what was, to say the least of it, a very hurried manner. This he had seen done by him, neither once, nor twice, nor thrice. He rose merely to give expression to his opinion, and not for the purpose of opposing the re-election of Mr. Piddington—believing, as he did, that what had been said would not be without its beneficial effect. But if he did see any such conduct as that to which he had taken exception again, he should move the chairman out of the chair, and move somebody else into it. (Laughter.)

Mr. A. CAMPBELL said he was perfectly satisfied with Mr. Piddington as chairman, although he would admit that he had on one occasion felt a little hurt at what he had at first thought to be a personal slight, but which was afterwards explained to have been quite unintentional. He agreed in the opinion that at first Mr. Piddington might possibly have shown a little partiality, but that had soon passed away, and they had, he thought, had every reason to feel quite satisfied with their choice. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. FORSTER doubted the good taste of those hon. members who had expressed their opinion in disfavour of Mr. Piddington; it only amounted, however, to a mere matter of taste, as they did not intend, it seemed, to propose any one else, and were evidently but very few in number as compared with the hon. members who were of an entirely contrary opinion. He hoped the House would not permit itself to be warped by the opinions which had been just expressed. He rose to say that he could not himself admit the justice of the remarks which had been made by the hon. member for the Northern Gold-fields. He believed that the hon. member for the Hawkesbury had acted in his capacity as Chairman with honesty and impartiality, and had been always animated by a sincere desire to do his best. He said this from personal observation, and from the knowledge which he had of him both in public and private. (Hear, hear.) All that was to be complained of particularly was the speech of the hon. member for the Northern Gold-field, which was rather exceptionable as a matter of taste,—a defect which possibly that hon. gentleman could not help.

Mr. DICKSON thought no hon. member should take it upon himself to lecture another after the manner of the last speaker. He remembered the case alluded to by the hon. member for Canterbury, he having been close to him (Mr. Lucas) at the time alluded to. He had himself no complaint whatever to make of Mr. Piddington, but he was, nevertheless, of opinion, that it was quite proper that every honorable member, who did feel himself aggrieved, should state his opinion on such an occasion as the present. (Hear, hear.) They were bound to see who was the fittest man for the office, and not to elect one who was in any respect unsuitable.

Mr. OXLEY said that it struck him that the candles on the Chairman's table were more in fault than the Chairman himself when he did not happen to see hon. members. (Loud laughter, and cries of "Hear.") The candles were so badly placed that it was impossible for the Chairman to see hon. members, and when the House went into committee they should be removed.

Mr. FAUCETT, having been incidentally alluded to by the hon. member for the Northern Gold-fields, would just say a few words. He, for one, did not recognise the right of that hon. member to be the "CENSOR MORUM," or "ARBITER ELEGANTIARUM" in that House. (Laughter.) So far as he (Mr. Faucett) was concerned he was more surprised at the patience and forbearance of the hon. member for Hawkesbury when acting as Chairman than anything else. The fatigue of sitting there for five or six hours at a stretch, and there paying attention to all that was said, must, of necessity, be a very great fatigue both to mind and body.

The motion was then put and carried without division.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said: I trust, by the kind indulgence of the House, I may be permitted to offer my warm and heartfelt gratitude to hon. members for their having again selected me to fill the proud position of their Chairman. I assure them that I feel most deeply the honour they have done me; and ungrateful and insensible indeed should I be if I could forget that only twelve months ago, in one of the largest Houses that had ever divided in that Chamber, I was for the first time elected to that office for which the House has again selected me. My opponent at that time was an hon. member who had filled the office of Chairman of Committees during the whole of the preceding Parliament. I was yet proposed—

The SPEAKER: The hon. member had better confine himself to returning thanks; should he continue his present line of observation, he is likely to say something which some hon. member may conceive to call for a reply.

Mr. PIDDINGTON: I shall not trespass on the indulgence of the House for many moments; at the same time I conceive that I am perfectly entitled to allude to the fact of my former election, as I should be ungrateful indeed to the House if I did not express my emotions of gratitude in reference to that election. But I will not further refer to that subject. I believe that some remarks have been made with regard to my conduct in the chair; and I would ask hon. members to recollect how very difficult a thing it is to please all parties. It is next to an impossibility to please everybody. I, for one, fully expected that some hon. member would have had faults to find with me, for I felt that I may at times have erred; but I utterly deny that, upon any one occasion upon which I have given a decision, I have ever been actuated by any other motive than that of a sense of duty. I again beg to offer the House my acknowledgments for the honour conferred on me.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.

Mr. DENIEHY postponed his motion for adopting the report of the select committee on the above to to-morrow week, at the request of several honorable members, who were not now prepared to enter upon the discussion of a question of so much importance.

REPRESENTATION OF TUMUT.

Mr. DENIEHY moved the postponement of his motion in relation to the illegality of the late election for Tumut to to-morrow week.

Mr. ROBERTSON thought this was rather an objectionable course that the honorable member proposed to take. It was the duty of the honorable member, when called upon by the Speaker, to make his election which seat he would sit for; but he had not done so, referring to this motion, and stating that when that came forward he would declare his views upon the subject. One thing was certain—that this constituency would suffer. It had now been long enough unrepresented, and it was time that it had a member in the House to see to its interests.

Mr. DENIEHY denied that he had said anything of the kind imputed to him by the hon. Premier. What he had said had been that he could not make his selection between the two seats, because he held that there had been no election for the Tumut. The fact was, he desired to postpone this motion at the request of several hon. members, who conceived it to be too weighty a matter not to be fully discussed.

Mr. KEMP conceived that the Speaker had sufficient before him on the statement of the hon. member (Mr. Deniehy) to declare the seat for Tumut vacant, and to issue his writ of election.

Mr. HART pointed out that the election having been held, and the writ returned to the Speaker, the seat could only be declared vacant by the properly constituted authorities. At the same time he was of opinion that the hon. member, when called on by the Speaker, was bound to make his election.

The SPEAKER said that hon. members were not perhaps aware that the Speaker had no power to issue his writ until a seat had been declared vacant by a resolution of the House itself. Holding two writs returning the one gentleman, he had called upon the hon. member to make his election which constituency he would sit for. Having done this, the hon. member had one week to decide this point, and then it would be for the House to take the course it thought most proper.

Mr. GRAY thought, according to "May," the hon. member (Mr. Deniehy), being personally concerned, ought to withdraw.

Mr. DENIEHY denied that he was personally concerned. He was not the member for Tumut.

Mr. GRAY then thought it would be useless to postpone the question. During the time it was pending the constituency would be without a representative.

Mr. SAMUEL rose to order. The question before the House was one of postponement.

Mr. WINDEYER maintained the election for Tumut was an election, although it might be a voidable one, and thought the hon. gentleman ought to elect for which constituency he would sit.

Mr. WILD said the postponement would not cause unnecessary delay, because a week was allowed in such cases for hon. members to come to a decision.

Mr. ROBERTSON here rose and moved the adjournment, and

The House adjourned at twenty minutes to seven till three o'clock to-morrow (this day).

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

VOLUNTEERS.—A meeting of the committee was held on Wednesday evening, to frame laws and make the necessary arrangements before assembling to take the oath and commence drill, which is expected to take place in the course of next week.

POLICE.

Before Messrs. R. Keyes and G. B. Sutton, J.P.'s.—John Dowling summoned John Sperring for an assault, and was fined 20s. and costs, after a lengthy investigation; Mr. Gould appeared for defendant. James Cowen and Samuel Seymour were fined 5s. and costs for stealing oranges. The bench cautioned the delinquents should they appear again, the punishment will be much heavier. Elizabeth Rowe summoned Joseph Schofield for the support of his illegitimate child. On the case being called on, it was announced that the parties had arranged the m out of court.

Before Messrs. F. Oakes and G. Langley, J.P.'s, James Myland, Jane Harris, John Holland charged with drunkenness. The two latter dismissed, and the former for having aggravated offence by using indecent language, was fined and costs, or one month in gaol, and chose the prisonment rather than pay.

Before Messrs. J. Blaxland and J. Devlin, J.P.'s, James Thearle, junior, was fined £2 and costs, using insulting and threatening language towards Bartlett. It appears that several young men the habit of congregating in the Park on Sunday, passing remarks on every passer by. In this instance the defendant, being cautioned as to his conduct, dulged in the abuse complained of. It is to be h that this will serve as a caution to others, nuisance has become so prevalent that many are deterred from walking through the domain consequence.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—The yearly term for subscri to this institution expired on the first of the pr month, and the very slow manner in which par are renewing their tickets augurs badly for the fu The yearly selection of officers will shortly take p and members must bear in mind they will hav produce their tickets to entitle them to vote.

WEST MAITLAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

NORTHUMBERLAND VOLUNTEER CORPS.—A numerous meeting of the West Mai volunteers was held at the Northumberla Hotel, on Monday evening, to consi the propriety of framing rules for the gov ment of the corps. There was a large number of working classes present. Mr. Gibb occupied chair. On the motion of Mr. Burns, seconded by Grey, of the Commercial Bank, it was unanim resolved to appoint a committee to frame rules regulations for the government of the corps—the rules and regulations to be submitted to a fu meeting. In moving the resolution, Mr. Burns the desirability, in selecting the committee, of some members of the working classes, as wit their being represented it was not likely the mittee could properly consult their wishes. He said that as a rifle club was in existence in Mait before the volunteer movement was initiated, and men of that club were almost entirely working it was the more desirable that they should be rep sented in the committee. He deprecated system of privately nominating the members of mittees, and advocated a change that evening. Af the resolution was carried, it was resolved, at the stance of the same gentleman, to conduct the elec of the committee by open nomination, and to ball more than five persons—the number it was agreed appoint—were proposed. Ten members of the were then publicly proposed and seconded, when the motion of Mr. Levy, it was agreed to app Messrs. Colyer, Burns, and Grey, to act as scru neers. The election was conducted with spirit, and the new mode of selecting committees gave general satisfaction. Ten members were posed, and the result of the ballot showed Messrs. John Sheppard, J. A. Shepherd, L. Levy, John Lee, and Henry Vindin, had the high number of votes, who were accordingly declared elected. Mr. Wilkinson moved, and Mr. Mac seconded, "That the committee be requested t lish the proposed rules and regulations in the press before they are submitted for the approval of volunteers." After some discussion, Mr. Wilki was induced to withdraw his motion on two or members of the committee undertaking to comply his request, which they did not like being carried the meeting as a formal resolution. During proceedings several new names were added to roll, and, as each volunteer signed his name, demonstrations of approval were expressed by meeting. It was announced by the secretary no less than 108 names were on the roll for We Maitland. Three cheers for the Queen closed proceedings of the meeting, which certainly bore very favourable comparison with that of the pr ceding meeting.

THE HUNTER RIVER AUXILIARY TO THE BRIT AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The following addre to the Rev. Edward Griffith, late honorary secreta has been presented to him by the committee subscribers of this institution. "To Rev. Edwa Griffith. Dear Sir,—On the eve of your leaving district, in which your labours have been so fu appreciated, we, the committee and subscribers the Hunter River Auxiliary to the British Foreign Bible Society, desire to convey our testim to the zeal and energy displayed by you in carryi out the objects of the society, to which its succes mainly attributable. We cannot think of your le ing us without requesting your acceptance of accompanying volumes, as a token of our friendsh and esteem, and trust that a similar success may you in the new sphere of usefulness to which providence of God has called you, and make you honoured instrument of drawing many souls Christ.—We are, dear sir, yours sincerely." T volumes alluded to in the address were a copy illustrated edition of Henry and Scott's Comment on the Bible, handsomely bound in three volum learn also, that the members of the Rev. Griffith's congregation presented him with a fare address on Monday evening.

GOVERNMENT OUTFITS.—No small amount of respondence has lately taken place between the mittees of several public institutions in the Hun River district on the subject of votes of the Leg lative Assembly for outfits. It appears that it the custom of the Government in former yea place same on the Estimates for outfits, without taching any condition whatever to their being g to public institutions, and that the votes of the sembly were accordingly absolute grants; under the Cowper Ministry it has been custom to make those votes conditional on pending sums being collected by private subscrip In some cases this condition amounts to no out all, since most of the institutions in whose behalf have been granted are unable to raise any sum yond those which are actually necessary to meet ordinary expenses. The Government has, there been requested to re-insert the outfits in the fo coming Estimates without any condition being tached to them. This the Cowper Ministry invariably declined to do, and has intimated its tention of never again sanctioning the issue of to public institutions for the like purposes unless condition referred to is observed and complied with.

MAITLAND SCHOOL OF ARTS.—The Rev. Thom Smith, of St. Barnabas church, Sydney, delive his lecture on "Havelock," in the hall of the Ma land School of Arts, on Tuesday evening. The atte dance was good, considering the inclemency of weather, and the unpleasant state of the streets foot passengers. Mr. Smith's lecture was admired, and many expressed regret that it delivered under the unfavourable circumsta alluded to. At the request of members of the Ma land Mechanics' Institute, Mr. Smith has conse to repeat his lecture under the auspices of that ins tute, at East Maitland, on Thursday evening.

THE VICTORIAN LAND BILL

AN ACT FOR REGULATING THE SALE O CROWN LANDS, AND FOR OTHER PU POSES.

[18th September, 1860]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision the disposal of Crown lands, and to afford gre facilities than have hitherto existed to persons desi of engaging in agricultural pursuits. Be it ther enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, and with the advice and consent of the Legisla Council and Legislative Assembly of Victoria, in present Parliament assembled, and by the autho of the same, as follows (that is to say):—

Crown lands to be sold according to this Act.

I. Crown lands shall not be conveyed or alienat either in fee simple, or for any less estate or inter unless such conveyance or alienation be made in manner hereinafter prescribed.

Lands may be reserved for certain purposes.

II. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Co to reserve from sale, either permanently or temp rarily, such Crown lands as may be required for public purpose whatsoever, or for quays, land places, tramways, railways, and railway stati roads, canals, or other internal communications, for reservoirs, aqueducts, or watercourses, or for use or benefit of the aboriginal inhabitants, or as sites of markets, abattoirs, public baths, or wa houses, schools, colleges, sites for places of pub worship, or dwellinghouses for the ministers of religious denomination, mechanics' institutes, libra museums, or other institutions for public instruct or amusement, experimental farms, gardens, parks commons, hospitals, asylums, or infirmaries, or places for the interment of the dead, or for the recr tion, convenience, or amusement of the people.

Reserved lands not to be sold.

III. After any land has been temporarily reserved from sale, the same shall not be sold until such temporary reservation shall be revoked by the Governor in Council; and after any land shall have been permanently reserved from sale, every conveyance or alienation thereof, except for the purpose for which such reservation shall have been made, shall be absolutely void, as well against her Majesty as all other persons whomsoever.

Notice of Reservation of any land to be given in the *Government Gazette*.

IV. Before any land shall be permanently reserved as hereinbefore mentioned, notice of the intention to reserve the same shall be published in the *Government Gazette* for four consecutive weeks next before the same shall be so reserved, and in every such notice the land proposed to be reserved, and the purpose for which it is to be reserved, shall be fully described and stated.

Reserved lands may be granted.

V. All such Crown lands as before the commencement of this Act shall have been set apart and promised or as after the commencement of this Act, shall be lawfully reserved for any of the purposes hereinbefore mentioned, and of which possession shall have been given, or in respect of which trustees shall have been appointed, or of which a written promise shall have been given by the Government, shall and may be conveyed or alienated to trustees for the purposes aforesaid. Provided that such promises shall be established to the satisfaction of the Board of Lands and Works, and the fulfilment thereof, shall be claimed within twelvemonths from the passing of this Act.

Military and naval settlers.

VI. It shall be lawful for the Governor to fulfil any promise or engagement heretofore made by or on behalf of her Majesty, in favour of any persons in her military or naval service, who may have become actually, or by residence in this colony are now becoming, presumptively entitled to the benefit of any regulations heretofore made by her Majesty's authority, in favour, or for, the benefit of any such settlers.

Sales already made to be completed.

VII. Every conveyance or alienation of Crown lands made, after the passing of this Act, for the completion of sales, lawfully effected before the commencement hereof, shall, notwithstanding the provisions hereinbefore contained, be as valid and effectual as if this Act had not been passed.

Governor to Convey.

VIII. Under and subject to the various provisions and regulations of this Act contained, the Governor is hereby authorised and required in the name and on behalf of her Majesty, to convey in fee simple or for any less estate or interest any Crown lands alienated under this Act.

Water frontages and Mineral Lands not to be sold.

IX. No water frontages and no lands known to be auriferous or mineral, shall be alienated, except as is provided in this Act, or any other Act now or hereafter to be in force in this colony. Provided always that it shall be lawful to sell auriferous or mineral lands in town allotments, whenever the Governor in Council shall consider it for the public convenience so to do.

Governor may appoint persons to perform any act.

X. Notwithstanding, any person may be appointed in pursuance of this Act, as the person to perform any act, or with regard to whom any act shall be performed, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to appoint some other person to be the person to perform such act, or with regard to whom such act shall be performed.

Land now open for selection may be sold either as country lands or as special lands.

XI. Lands which shall have been put up to public auction, and which, at the time of the passing of this Act, shall be open for sale by private contract may (if the Governor in Council shall so direct) be sold either as special lands or as country lands, are hereinafter directed to be sold, and until such directions shall be made, the said lands, or those of them, concerning which no such direction shall have been made, shall be sold by private contract at the upset price at which the same were last put up for sale by auction, or if any bidding above that price was made for the same at such auction, then for the amount of such bidding in the same manner as if this Act had not passed. Provided that if any part of such lands be selected by more than one person, the same shall be sold in the same manner as is hereinafter provided regarding country lands.

Lands to be classed as special lands and country lands.

XII. All lands (except those which at the time of this Act shall have been reserved for any public purpose, or which under this Act shall be reserved from sale), shall be classed as special lands and country lands.

Definition of special lands.

XIII. Special lands shall include all lands in or within twenty miles of the city of Melbourne or town of Geelong, or within the distances from the places mentioned in the first schedule to this Act, set opposite the names of such places respectively in or within two miles of any town or village containing, according to the last census, for the time being not less than one hundred inhabitants, or of any railway or tramway, or of any land surveyed or reserved for the line of any railway or tramway, or of the River Murray, or of the sea coast, or of any other frontier of the colony, or within one mile of any land alienated before the commencement of this Act, and all islands, and also all lands which the Governor in Council may from time to time declare to be special lands, whether such lands shall or shall not have been previously proclaimed under this Act. Provided that the Governor in Council shall be authorised to declare any land not within half a mile of land alienated before the commencement of this Act to be country land.

Definition of country lands.

XIV. Country lands shall include all lands save special lands reserved as aforesaid, and lands which may be sold by private contract as hereinbefore mentioned, and all country lands shall be sold by selection at the uniform price of one pound an acre, save in the cases hereinafter mentioned.

Allotments and sub-divisions.

XV. The Board of Lands and Works shall, from time to time, cause country lands to be surveyed in allotments of not less than eighty nor more than six hundred and forty acres, and shall cause plans of the lands so surveyed to be prepared, and on such plans each allotment shall be divided into two equal portions, which shall be called subdivisions.

Proclamation that applications will be received.

XVI. It will be lawful for the Governor by proclamation to be inserted in the *Government Gazette* and in some newspaper or newspapers, one which at least shall be some newspaper published at the nearest place to the lands so surveyed, to notify that applications will be received for any of such allotments up to a certain day, which shall not be less than one month nor more than three months from the date of such proclamation, and such proclamation shall name the person by whom, and the place at which such applications will be received, and the day when and the place where such applications will be considered and determined on, and the person or persons to whom, and the place or places at which applicants shall make payment, and shall state the term, not exceeding seven years, for which leases of each of such allotments will be granted.

Lands to be proclaimed in districts.

XVII. Such lands shall be so proclaimed as much as possible in districts, and not, unless under circumstances of necessity, in isolated or scattered allotments.

Board to survey three millions of acres in twelve months from passing of Act.

XVIII. The said board shall, with all possible despatch, survey lands to such an extent that the Governor may, within twelve months after the passing of this Act, proclaim districts, comprising in the aggregate not less than three million acres, and which shall be proclaimed accordingly.

Applications to be in the form in the second schedule.

XIX. Any person desirous of purchasing the fee simple of any subdivision of any such allotments shall, before the day up to which applications may be received, send an application in the form contained in the second schedule to this Act, directed to, or apply personally or by agent, to the person named in such proclamation, and a separate application shall be made for every subdivision.

Deposit to be made at the rate of one pound for every acre.

XX. Every applicant shall pay to the person, or one of the persons, at the place, or at one of the places named in such proclamation (as being the person or persons to whom, and the place or places at which payment is to be made) a deposit of one pound for every acre contained in the subdivision for which he applies, and any fractional part of an acre, shall, as regards the amount of the purchase money or rent, as hereafter mentioned, be considered as an acre, and such deposits shall (after the person paying the same shall have become the selector of any subdivision) be considered as the purchase-money paid for the fee-simple of such subdivision.

Penalty for making known the names of persons making payments.

XXI. Any person so receiving payment, who shall, before the day for the determining on such applications, make known, save in compliance with the provisions of any Act now or hereinafter to be in force for the collection and payment of the public moneys the name of any persons making payment or the amount paid, or shall open any sealed application, knowing the same to be an application for land, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds, to be paid, with full costs of suit, to any person suing for the same.

Receipt to be given.

XXII. The person to whom payment shall be so made shall give to the person making the same a receipt in duplicate, in the form contained in the third schedule to this Act, for the amount of the deposit so paid, and rent as hereinafter mentioned, if any, which receipt shall be forwarded with such application as aforesaid; and no application shall be entertained unless one of such receipts shall be annexed to the application.

Determining on applications.

XXIII. At noon of the day and at the place named in such proclamation for the determining on such applications, such person as shall be appointed for that purpose shall, in presence of such persons as may attend, read such applications, and shall publicly state the numbers of the subdivisions respectively applied for, but not the names or addresses of the applicants.

If only one application for any allotment, applicant to be declared the selector, if more than one allotment, to be sold by limited auction.

XXIV. If it shall appear that there is only one applicant for any subdivision, the applicant shall be declared the selector, provided he shall have duly paid for the same, as hereinbefore mentioned; but if there shall be two or more applicants, then such subdivision shall be forthwith, and before determining on any other applications, sold by open auction, at which the applicants for such division, or their agents appointed in writing, and no others, shall be allowed to bid; and such auction shall be conducted in such manner as may be directed by the Board of Land and Works, in general instructions to be drawn up by them for such purpose, and the applicant who is the highest bidder shall be declared the selector, if he shall forthwith pay the purchase money.

Provision for applicants for such subdivision.

XXV. Notwithstanding the section lastly hereinbefore contained, if there shall be one or more than one applicant for either subdivision of any allotment, and one or more than one applicant for the other subdivision thereof, then if any applicant for either subdivision shall be desirous of renting the other subdivision, the several applicants for the two subdivisions shall compete together in the manner hereinbefore provided, and the highest bidder shall be the selector of whichever subdivision he shall think fit.

Selector to name the subdivision he purchases, and may elect to purchase or rent the remaining subdivision.

XXVI. Every person who shall have been declared the selector of any subdivision shall forthwith state whether he shall purchase or whether he will rent the remaining subdivision, and if he shall elect to purchase the remain subdivision, he shall forthwith pay for such subdivision the same price as he shall have paid for the other said subdivision, or if he shall elect to rent the remaining subdivision he shall forthwith pay for such subdivision one year's rent in advance, at the rate of one shilling per acre in such subdivision or subdivisions.

Any subdivision not purchased or rented by selection to be sold by limited auction.

XXVII. If the person who shall have been declared the selector of any subdivision as aforesaid shall not elect as hereinbefore mentioned either to purchase or to rent the remaining subdivision, it shall forthwith be sold by auction in the same manner as hereinbefore directed, at the upset price of one pound per acre, at which sale only the applicants for such subdivisions or their agents to be appointed in writing shall be allowed to bid, and the applicant who is the highest bidder shall be declared the selector if he shall forthwith pay the balance of the purchase-money, and every subdivision which any person declared selector shall not elect either to rent or purchase shall successively be sold by auction in the same manner as hereinbefore mentioned; no persons except applicants for such subdivision, or their agents appointed in writing being allowed to bid.

Selector not to compete for any other allotment.

XXVIII. No person who shall have been declared the selector upon any sale by auction shall be entitled either by himself or his agent to bid at the same auction for any other subdivision included in the same proclamation for which two or more applications shall have been received.

Unsuccessful applicants to receive an order for return of their money.

XXIX. The person by whom applications for the purchase of land shall be received shall give to each of the applicants who shall not have been declared the selector of the subdivision for which he sent in his application or to his agent appointed in writing, unless he shall prefer to make use of the deposit paid by him in the purchase of some other division, an order in the form contained in the fourth schedule to this Act, upon production of which at the place therein named he shall be entitled to a return of his purchase money and the rent (if any) paid by him.

Unsold lands to be open for selection by the first applicant.

XXX. After the day fixed for determining on the applications, the person who shall first make application for any unsold subdivision not under lease shall be declared the selector of such subdivision, provided he shall have duly paid the purchase money for the same, at the rate of twenty shillings an acre, and every such application may be made personally, either by the applicant or his agent, at the land office for the district, or may be sent to such land office, and every application shall be in such form, and accompanied by such receipt, and be made in such manner as hereinbefore mentioned, and shall be sent or delivered to such person as the Governor in Council shall from time to time appoint for receiving applications.

To person to select more than 640 acres.

XXXI. No person shall within a year be entitled to be the selector of more than six hundred and forty acres, unless the land which he shall select in addition to such six hundred and forty acres shall have been proclaimed open for selection for more than one year.

Minute of application to be entered.

XXXII. The person receiving applications, whether such applications shall be made in person or not, shall, on receipt of any such application, enter in a book to be kept for that purpose, a minute of the making or receipt of such application, stating the day and hour of the making or receipt of such application, the name and address of the applicant, the subdivision applied for, and such other particulars as the Governor in Council may from time to time direct.

Statement of election to rent or purchase to be in the form in the second schedule.

XXXIII. Either before or after the day fixed for the determining on applications, every applicant for any subdivision may state whether he elects to purchase or to rent the remaining subdivision, and such statement shall be in the form contained in the second schedule of this Act, and in such case he shall pay, together with the purchase many for one subdivision of such allotment, the purchase money of the remaining subdivision if he shall elect to purchase the same, or one year's rent in advance if he shall elect to rent it, and such statement shall be in lieu of the like effect hereinbefore required to be made at the time of the determining on the applications.

Selector entitled to a lease.

XXXIV. Every selector of any subdivision of any allotment may demand a lease of the remaining subdivision of such allotment.

Duration of lease and rent.

XXXV. Every lease to be granted to the selector of any subdivision, and the term to be thereby created, shall commence from the day when the first year's rent shall have been paid, and shall be for such number of years as the Governor shall by his proclamation aforesaid have appointed, and the rent shall be payable yearly in advance during the term.

Land purchased and rented not to exceed 640 acres.

XXXVI. If the quantity of land which shall be demised to any person under any such lease or leases shall, together with any allotment or allotments, or any subdivision or subdivisions of any allotment whatsoever and wheresoever, of which he shall have, or shall thereafter become the purchaser under this Act, amount to more than six hundred and forty acres, then such lease or leases shall be null and void.

Conditions of lease.

XXXXVII. Every such lease shall become void if the lessee or his assigns shall not within one year from the commencement of the term thereby created have effected on the purchased subdivision or subdivisions of the same allotment improvements of the value of one pound for every acre of such purchased subdivision or subdivisions, or if he or they should use the land so rented, except for pastoral purposes, or if he or they shall not, within one month after the commencement of the second and every subsequent year of such term, pay such year's rent in advance, or if he or they shall not reside either on such rented land or on the purchased subdivision of the same allotment.

On forfeiture or expiration of term land rented to be sold.

XXXVIII. If such lease shall become void for any of the causes aforesaid, or shall have expired, the land comprised in such lease shall be sold in the same manner as special lands.

No compensation for improvements on rented land.

XXXIX. No compensation shall be allowed for any improvements effected on any land so rented, except fencing along the boundary thereof, but the same and other improvements may be removed at any time during the term, or within one month after the same shall have expired.

Lessee to have right of pre-emption during the term.

XL. It shall be lawful for such lessee at any time during the continuance of the term, to purchase the subdivision comprised in such lease at the same price as he shall have paid for the subdivision which he shall have originally purchased.

Fences to be valued.

XLI. If such lessee, as last aforesaid, shall not so purchase the subdivision comprised in his lease the fencing along the external boundary thereof shall be valued, in case the lessee of such land, his executors, or administrators and the Board of Land and Works shall not agree upon the value.

Proclaimed land opened as "Farmers' Commons" after one-fourth has been selected.

XLII. After one-fourth of the land mentioned in any proclamation shall have been selected the remaining allotments shall, until selected, be opened as "Farmers' Commons" to all persons who have purchased or leased lands within such districts, subject as nearly as may be to the same rules and regulations as the "Farmers' Commons," hereinafter mentioned.

Country lands not to be sold or charged within one year after purchase.

XLIII. Any person who before or at the time within one year after he shall have purchased any country lands shall enter into any agreement with any other person to purchase on behalf of such other person, or that such other person shall purchase on his behalf, unless he or such other person shall purchase avowedly as an agent only, or to purchase, or rent from, or sell, or lease to such other person, or to borrow or lend money on the security of such country lands or any part thereof, shall be liable to a penalty of two hundred pounds, to be paid to any person who shall sue for the same in the Supreme Court, or in any county court; and every such agreement, and any conveyance, lease, or mortgage of, or other charge made on, or security given over such lands, or any part thereof, within one year after any such purchase, shall be void.

Tax on unimproved lands.

XLIV. If within two years after the purchase of any country lands, improvements, the value of which in pounds sterling shall be equal to one-half the number of acres comprised in the allotment, shall not have been effected thereon, or on some part thereof, the grantee of such purchased land shall be liable to a penalty of five shillings for every acre comprised in such land, and such penalty may be sued for in the nearest county court, or court of sessions, and one-half of such penalty, with full costs of suit, shall be paid to any person who may sue for the same.

Tax to be paid until improvements effected.

XLV. Such penalty shall be incurred yearly until improvements of the value aforesaid shall have been effected on such purchased portion.

Governor in Council may stay recovery of penalty.

XLVI. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to direct that such penalty shall not be recovered; and in that case the person who would be otherwise liable to pay such penalty may avail himself of the order in Council, as a bar to the maintenance, or further maintenance, as the case may be, of any action brought for the recovery of such penalty.

Mode of determining whether improvements have been effected.

XLVII. For the purpose of determining whether improvements have been effected on any land within the meaning either of the thirty-sixth section or of the forty-second and forty-third sections of this Act, the Governor in Council may, if he think fit, from time to time appoint certain persons to be appraisers, who shall, after inspection, state in writing to the said board whether improvements shall have been effected within the meaning of this Act; and after the statement of any such appraiser shall have been published in the *Government Gazette*, his decision shall be final, unless the person interested in opposing such decision shall, within four weeks after such publication, give notice in the form contained in the sixth schedule to this Act, to the clerk of petty sessions holden nearest to such land, of his intention to appeal against such decision, which court shall have power to hear and determine the same; and unless after due notice shall have been given to such appraiser, two or more justices at such petty sessions shall reverse such decision.

Special lands to be sold by auction; time and place of sale to be advertised.

XLVIII. Once at the least in every quarter of the year, and on as many other occasions as to the said Board shall seem meet, there shall be holden one or more public sales by auction of special lands; and the said Board shall from time to time declare, with all practicable precision, the times and the places at which such auctions will be holden, and what are the lands to be offered for sale at each of such auctions, and the lots in which they will be so offered, and what are the upset prices at which such lots respectively will be offered for sale, and whether such lots are to be sold in fee simple, or for any less estate, and if for any less estate, the duration and condition thereof; and it shall not be lawful for the said Board to offer for sale any such lands, unless they shall have been specified by notice in the *Government Gazette* as about to be offered for sale as aforesaid within three months, and not less than one month next preceding such sale.

Upset price.

XLIX. No special lands shall be sold in fee simple at any such auction, unless the sum of twenty shillings at the least for each acre of such land be then and there offered for the same, which sum of twenty shillings per acre shall be the lowest upset price of the fee simple of any of the said lands, but it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, at any time previous to such sale as aforesaid, to raise the lowest upset price of the fee simple of all or any one or more lots at such sale; and also to fix the upset price of all or any one or more lots at such sale which are to be sold for a less estate than fee simple.

Conditions may be annexed in certain cases.

L. When any special land shall be sold for a less estate than fee simple, the same may be sold upon and subject to such conditions as to the mode of enjoyment, and the purposes for which the same shall or shall not be used, as the Governor in Council may in each particular case prescribe.

Deposit of not less than one-fourth, and remainder to be paid within one month.

LI. No special lands shall be sold at any such auction as aforesaid, unless on condition of paying at the time of sale in ready money a deposit of the amount, which shall be fixed by the said board at no less than one-fourth of the whole price, nor unless the purchaser shall pay the residue of such price within one month next after the time of such sale by auction; and on failure of such payment the deposit shall be forfeited, and the contract shall be thenceforward null and void.

Improvements under miners' rights, &c., to be valued.

LII. When any permanent improvement may have been lawfully erected or constructed on any Crown land occupied under any legal right, license, or authority whatsoever (other than a lease under this Act) and such Crown land shall be about to be sold, such improvements shall be valued in case the occupier of such Crown land and the Board of Land and Works shall not agree upon the value. Provided always that nothing herein contained shall authorise more than one valuation under any one right, license, or authority, and the area to be sold with such improvements shall not in any case exceed six hundred and forty acres. Provided also that in any case where the right of pre-emption has been exercised previous to the commencement of this Act, no such violation shall be granted for improvements effected for pastoral purposes on any part of the same run, in respect to which such pre-emption has been exercised.

Appointment of valuators.

LIII. For the purpose of any such valuation as hereinbefore mentioned, one appraiser shall be appointed by the Board of Land and Works, and another shall be appointed (where there is no lease) by the occupier of such Crown land, or (in case of a lease) by the lessee, his executors or administrators, and such two appraisers shall, before proceeding with their valuation, appoint a third, and such three appraisers or any two of them shall make their valuation in writing (so as the amount thereof shall not exceed the original cost of such fence or improvement), and shall deliver such valuation to the said board.

Value to be paid to miner, &c.

LIV. The value of any such fence or improvement as hereinbefore mentioned shall be added to the sum which (after the commencement of this Act) would otherwise have been the price of the land without such fence or improvement, and shall together therewith be and constitute the lowest price at which such land shall be sold, and the occupier of such land, or (in case of a lease) the lessee thereof, his executors or administrators, shall be entitled to receive out of the purchase money the amount of the said valuation.

Closing and alienation of unnecessary roads.

LV. Whenever the owner of any land adjoining a road which is required for access to such lands only, and not otherwise for public use or convenience, shall make application to close such road, with the approval of the local District Road Board, or other authority which may hereafter be appointed for the management of the roads of the district, it shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice aforesaid, to notify in the *Government Gazette* and in the local newspapers, if any, that such road will be closed, at any period not less than six months after the first publication of such notice, and a grant of the fee simple of the soil of the road so closed may issue to the owner of such adjoining land, provided that an adequate money consideration, to be determined by an appraiser to be appointed by the Board of Land and Works, shall be paid for the same.

Detached strips of land may be sold at a valuation.

LVI. In the opinion of the Governor in Council, where there may be no convenient access to any portion of Crown lands, or where any such portion may be insufficient in area for sale under this act, or may lie between and adjoin any land (alienated before the commencement of this Act), and any highway which forms, or should form the only convenient approach to such land, or where buildings erected on lands alienated before the commencement of this Act, may encroach upon any portion of Crown lands, and in all other cases of a like nature, such portion of Crown lands may be alienated and conveyed to the owner of such adjacent lands, his heirs and assigns, at a price to be determined on by an appraiser, to be appointed by the said Board of Land and Works.

Declaration to be made by appraiser.

LVII. Before any appraiser shall enter into the consideration of any matters referred to him under this Act, he shall in presence of a justice of the peace, make and subscribe the following declaration, that is to say:—

"I do solemnly and sincerely declare that I have no interest either directly or indirectly in the matters in question, and that I will faithfully and honestly, and to the best of my skill and ability, make any appraisement and valuation required of me under the provision of an Act intituled, 'An Act for regulating the sale of Crown Lands, and for other purposes.'"

and if any appraiser having made such declaration shall wilfully act contrary thereto, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Appraiser may take evidence on oath.

LVIII. Any such appraiser may call for the production of any documents in the possession or power of any person which he may think necessary for making his appraisement and valuation, and may examine witnesses on oath, and administer the oaths necessary for that purpose.

Races and drains on sold lands to be reserved.

LIX. No person shall, unless specially authorised thereto by an order of the Board of Land and Works, obstruct or interfere with any race, drain, dam, or reservoir, which shall, at the time of any conveyance or alienation under this Act, flow through or over, or be upon the land so conveyed or alienated, although no reservation or exception of such race, drain, dam, or reservoir may be contained in the Crown grant, by which such conveyance or alienation shall be made; and it shall be lawful for the said board to authorise fit and proper persons, at such place or places as may be necessary to subject to such regulations as may be framed by the said board, to issue licenses which shall empower the person to whom the same shall be granted to enter upon any land conveyed or alienated under this Act, for the purpose of deepening, widening, cleansing, repairing, or otherwise improving any race, drain, dam, or reservoir, or of making any race, drain, dam, or reservoir. Provided always that the person to whom any such license shall be granted shall make compensation for any injury occasioned by or through such entry, and for the purpose of determining the amount of such compensation some competent person shall be appointed by the person who shall issue such license, and another shall be appointed by the owner of such land or his agents, and a third shall be appointed by the person to whom such license shall have been granted, and it shall be the duty of such three valuators, or of any two of them, to determine the amount of such compensation, and such amount when so determined may be recovered in a summary way before any two justices.

Proceedings on neglect to appoint a valuator.

LX. Upon any such reference as last aforesaid each party, on the request of the other, shall appoint a valuator by delivering to him an appointment signed by himself or his agent, and if for fourteen days after notice by one party (who has duly appointed a valuator) to the other party stating such request, and accompanied by a copy of such appointment, the party to whom notice is given fail to appoint a valuator, the valuator appointed by the party giving the notice shall be deemed to be appointed by, and shall act alone, on behalf of both parties, and the valuation of any valuator or valuators appointed in pursuance of this Act shall be binding, final, and conclusive, to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Death of Valuator.

LXI. If before such determination as aforesaid any valuator die or refuse or become incapable to act, the person by whom such valuator was appointed shall appoint in like manner another in his stead, and if either party fail so to do for the space of fourteen days after notice from the other party in that behalf, the valuator appointed by the party giving the notice may proceed alone ex parte, and every valuator so appointed shall have the same powers and authorities as were vested in the valuator in whose stead the appointment is made.

Mining leases may be granted.

LXII. It shall be lawful for the Governor to demise under such restrictions, limitations, and conditions as may be deemed necessary by the Governor in Council to any person for any term not exceeding thirty years from the making of such lease any Crown lands not exceeding six hundred and forty acres, for the purposes of mining for any mineral or metal except gold, but no such lease shall be granted in reversion; and if any person to whom any such lease shall be granted, his executors, administrators, or assigns shall neglect to work the land comprised therein for the purposes for which such lease shall have been granted, such lease shall be absolutely void. Provided always, that in case of several persons applying for the same land, the person who shall establish to the satisfaction of the said Board, that he was the true and first discoverer of the mineral or metal in such lands as aforesaid shall receive such lease, and provided that one month's notice be given in the *Government Gazette* of the intention to grant such lease.

Power to search for minerals.

LXIII. It shall be lawful for the said Board to grant under such restrictions, limitations, and conditions as they may think fit, to any person who may apply for the same a license to enter any Crown land which may not be then under lease, and to search for any mineral or metal except gold, for any term not exceeding one year next following the date of such license, which shall be dated on the day of the issuing thereof; and it shall be lawful for the person to whom such license may be granted with necessary and proper assistance to enter during the continuance thereof into, and upon the land comprised in such license, for the purpose therein mentioned.

Power to survey and make races.

LXIV. It shall be lawful for the said Board to authorise fit and proper persons at such place or places as may be necessary to issue licenses which shall empower the person to whom the same shall be granted to enter upon any Crown land, for the purpose of surveying, measuring, or marking out the same or any part thereof, or for the purpose of cutting and constructing upon and through such land any race, drain, dam, or reservoir, or of deepening, widening, cleansing, repairing, or otherwise improving any such race, drain, dam, or reservoir.

Government Surveyors may graze horses on unenclosed lands.

LXV. It shall be lawful for all persons employed by the said board in surveys, valuations, or inspections of land, or in laying out railways, bridges, tramways, roads or public works of any description, during the continuance of such employment respectively to graze all such horses and cattle, as they may have with them, in pursuance and for the purposes of the operations in which the may be engaged upon any Crown land, and to encamp thereon.

Timber, stone, and other licenses.

LXVI. It shall be lawful for the said board to authorise and empower some fit and proper person, at such place or places as may be necessary, to issue to any person who may apply for the same a license to enter any Crown lands which may not be then under lease, and to cut, or dig, and take therefrom any live or dead timber, gravel, stone, limestone, salt, guano, shell, seaweed, and loam, or brick-earth, for any term not exceeding seven years next following the date of such license, which shall be dated on the day and at the place of the issuing thereof; but no such license shall be so issued unless the person applying for the same shall, at the time of making such application, pay to the person issuing such a license a fee after such rate, not exceeding fifty pounds for the first year, as the said board shall from time to time direct; and if such license shall be for a period of more than one year, then the holder of such license shall on the day of each successive year during the continuance of such license corresponding to the day of the issue of such license, pay a fee similar to the fee fixed for the first year of such license, and it shall be lawful for any person to whom such license may be granted, or any one person whom he may in writing direct to enter during the continuance thereof, into and upon the land comprised in such license for the purpose therein mentioned.

Penalty for Directing more than one Person.

LXVII. If any person having any such license as last aforesaid shall, during the continuance thereof, at one and the same time, direct more than one person to enter upon the Crown land comprised in such license, he shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds.

Board may Grant other Licenses.

LXVIII. It shall be lawful for the said Board to grant under such restrictions, limitations, and conditions as they may think fit, to any person who may apply for the same, a license to occupy for any term not exceeding seven years next following, the date of such license, Crown lands for the sites of inns, stores, bridges, or ferries, and toll or punt houses, or for the working of mineral springs, or for such other purposes as may appear to the said Board to be for the public advantage or convenience; but no such license shall be granted unless the person applying for the same shall pay to the said Board such yearly fee as to the said Board shall seem fit.

Commonage for Towns.

LXIX. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to proclaim that any Crown lands in the vicinity of any towns shall be a common for the use of the inhabitants of such town, and all the inhabitants of such towns and its vicinity shall from the time of such proclamation be entitled to depasture their cattle and horses on such common, and such common shall be called a "Town Common."

Governor, or Municipal Council with consent of Governor, may make Regulations.

LXX. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, or in case such town common shall be included within or adjoin the limits of any municipal district, then for the municipal council of such district, with the consent of the Governor in Council, to make rules and regulations for determining how many horses and cattle every such inhabitant shall be entitled to depasture on any town common.

Commonage for Gold-fields.

LXXI. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, to proclaim that any Crown lands in the vicinity of any gold-field shall be a common for the use of all holders of miners' rights, business licenses, and carriers' licenses, and other residents on such gold-field, and every such holder or other resident shall, from the time of such proclamation, be entitled to depasture his horses and cattle on such common, subject to the rules and regulations hereinafter mentioned, and such common shall be called a "Gold-fields' Common."

Mining Board, with consent of Governor, may make regulations.

LXXII. It shall be lawful for the Mining board of the mining district within which such "Gold-fields Common" shall be included, with the consent of the Governor in Council, to make rules and regulations for determining how many horses and cattle every soldier or miner's right, business license, or carriers' license, or other resident on a gold-field shall be entitled to depasture on any gold-fields' common.

Graziers' License.

LXXIII. It shall be lawful for such persons as shall be authorised in that behalf by the Board of Land and Works, to issue documents to be called graziers' licenses, upon payment of such sum as shall be determined by any rules and regulations to be made by the Governor in Council, and every such document shall entitle the person to whom the same shall be granted, to depasture upon the gold-fields' common therein mentioned, the number of cattle or horses therein mentioned, subject to such conditions as may, from time to time, be imposed by any rules or regulations to be made by the Governor in Council, and every such license shall be in force for a period not exceeding one year from the time when the same shall be issued.

Commonage for Agriculturists.

LXXIV. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, upon the petition of not less than ten occupiers of not less than five hundred acres of adjacent purchased land, to proclaim that any Crown Lands within five miles of such purchased land (the area of such Crown lands not being more than three times the area of the purchased land) shall be a common, for the use of such occupiers of the said purchased land as shall cultivate at least one fourth of his or their purchased land; and every such common shall be called a "Farmers' Common." Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed or taken to prevent any such lands from being sold under this Act, upon the application of persons desirous of purchasing the same.

Occupiers of purchased lands to deposit a declaration of quantity of land occupied.

LXXV. Every occupier of such purchased land desirous of depasturing his cattle or horses on such farmers' common shall, annually, on or before a day to be named in such regulations, deposit with such officer or other person as shall be named in such regulations, a declaration to be made according to law, of the number of such purchased acres lawfully occupied and cultivated by him in the form contained in the last schedule hereto.

Occupier to obtain license for depasturing.

LXXVI. It shall be lawful for such persons as shall be authorised in that behalf by the Board of Land and Works, to issue to every such occupier, upon his making payment at the rate of four shillings for every horse, and two shillings for every head of cattle, a document, to be called a "Farmers' Depasturing License," which shall entitle the person to whom the same shall be granted to depasture upon the farmers' common therein named, the number of cattle and horse therein mentioned, subject to such rules and regulations as may be framed by the Governor in Council, and every such license shall be in force for a period not exceeding one year from the time when the same shall be issued.

Governor may alter or abolish commons.

LXXVII. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council at any time, to increase, diminish, alter, or abolish any town, common, gold-fields' common, or farmers' common.

Persons in unauthorised occupation may be dispossessed.

LXXVIII. On information in writing for that purpose, preferred by any person authorised by the said board on that behalf to any justice, setting forth that any other person is in the unauthorised occupation of any of the Crown lands, or is in the occupation of any such lands in virtue or under colour of any such lease as aforesaid, although the term thereby created shall have expired or become forfeited, or of any such license as aforesaid, although such license had been forfeited or revoked, such justice shall issue his summons for the appearance before any two justices, at a place and at a time therein to be specified, of the person against whom any such complaint shall be made; and at the time and place so to be specified such two justices shall proceed to hear and inquire of the truth of the matter and things which may be alleged in any such information; and on being satisfied of the truth thereof, either by the admission of the person charged or on other evidence, shall issue under their hands a warrant to dispossess and remove any such person from any such Crown lands as aforesaid, and to take possession of the same on behalf of her Majesty; and it shall be the duty of any constable, to whom any such warrant may be directed, forthwith to execute the same according to the tenor and exigency thereof.

Penalty for unauthorised occupation or depasturing.

LXXXIX. Any person who shall be found in unauthorised occupation of any Crown lands, either by residing or by erecting any hut or building thereon, except in the cases allowed by this Act, or by clearing, enclosing, or cultivating any part thereof; or who shall knowingly or wilfully depasture without authority in that behalf any horses or cattle, or sheep, on any such land not being a common, shall be liable, on conviction thereof, to the penalties following, that is to say, for the first offence a sum not exceeding five pounds, for the second offence a sum not exceeding twenty pounds, and for any subsequent offence a sum not exceeding fifty pounds: Provided that no information shall be laid or brought for any second or subsequent offence until the expiration of fourteen clear days from the date of the previous conviction.

Penalty for other trespasses on Crown lands.

LXXX. If any person shall search upon any Crown land for any mineral or metal (except gold) without having a license for that purpose under this Act, unless such person shall be assisting any person having such license, or if any person shall cut, dig, or take from any Crown lands (not under lease), any live or dead timber, gravel, stone, limestone, salt, guano, shell, sand, loam, or brick-earth, or shall strip or remove bark from any tree on any Crown lands without having a license for that purpose under this Act, or a written direction from a person having such license, every such person shall, on conviction of any of the said offences, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds: Provided always, that notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, it shall be lawful for the owner or occupier of any purchased land, or for the holder of any depasturing license, to cut and remove from any Crown lands any stone, or live or dead timber, for the purpose of fencing such purchased land, or the land held under such license, or for erecting any building on such land, or for fuel for the use of the persons residing on such land; Provided, also, that notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, it shall be lawful for the holder of any miner's right, business, license, or carrier's license, to cut and remove from any Crown lands any live or dead timber, or strip bark from any tree growing thereon, or remove any stone or gravel therefrom for building for himself any place of residence or of business, or for mining purposes, or for fuel or otherwise, for his personal use. Provided farther that, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council by proclamation to declare that it shall not be lawful for any person to remove live or dead timber from any such portions of Crown lands as may be named in such proclamation.

Proceedings not to be quashed or removed.

LXXXI. No order or other proceeding made touching or concerning the matters aforesaid, or touching and concerning the conviction of any offender or offenders against this Act shall be quashed or vacated for want of form only, or be removed or removable by certiorari, or any writ or process whatsoever, into the Supreme Court.

Government may make regulations.

LXXXII. The Governor in Council shall have full power from time to time by proclamation to alter any of the forms contained in the schedules to this Act, and to prescribe other forms in lieu of or in addition thereto, and to define what shall be considered auriferous or mineral lands, water frontages, improvements, towns, gold-fields, or agricultural districts, within the meaning of this Act, and to make any rules and regulations for prescribing the mode in which legal proceedings shall be taken under any of the provisions of this Act; and the form of leases for mining purposes to be issued under this Act, and the conditions on which such leases shall be issued for imposing any conditions or limitations on the exercise of the right of common upon any farmer's common, and for the more fully carrying out the objects and purposes of this Act, and to rescind such proclamation, rules, and regulations, and to issue other proclamations, and to make other rules and regulations in lieu thereof; and all such proclamations, rules, and regulations shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within fourteen days after the making thereof respectively, if Parliament be then sitting; and if Parliament be not sitting, then within fourteen days after the commencement of the next sitting of Parliament.

Penalty for breach of regulations.

LXXXIII. Any person who shall infringe any such rule or regulation, or who shall depasture any cattle or horses on any common without being entitled so to do, or who shall depasture any cattle or horses in excess of the number which he shall be entitled to depasture, or who shall knowingly and wilfully remove, or unnecessarily disturb the horses or cattle of any person or persons entitled to pasturage on such common, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for every first offence a sum not exceeding five pounds, and for every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding twenty pounds.

Auctioneer's license unnecessary.

LXXXIV. Any person authorised by the Board of Land and Works to sell any Crown lands by auction shall and may sell the same accordingly without having any auctioneer's license, and without being liable to any penalty for not having such license.

Appeal.

LXXXV. Any person who shall feel himself aggrieved by any conviction of any justice or justices under this Act may appeal therefrom to the next court of general sessions of the peace, which shall be held nearest to the place where such conviction shall have been made, and the execution of every such conviction so appealed from shall be suspended in case such person shall, with two or more sufficient sureties, immediately before such justice or justices, enter into a bond or recognizance to her Majesty in the sum of fifty pounds, which bond or recognizance respectively such justice or justices is and are hereby authorised and required to take, and such bond or recognizance shall be conditioned to prosecute such appeal with effect, and to be forth*coming* to abide the determination of the said court, and to pay such costs as the said court shall award on such occasion; and such court is hereby authorised and required to hear and determine the matter of the said appeal, and the decision of such court shall be final to all intents and purposes.

Crown grants and leases to date back.

LXXXVI. Notwithstanding any enactment to the contrary, all Crown grants and leases which may be issued after the commencement of this Act shall bear date on the day when the persons named therein, as grantees or lessees respectively, first became entitled to such grants or leases, and shall be of the same force and validity as if they had been sealed on the day on which the same bear date.

Grants without purchase not to issue without notice.

LXXXVII. No grant or other appropriation of land without purchase shall be made, unless the intention of the Governor to make the same shall have been published in the *Government Gazette*, at least one month before making the same.

Gold-fields Act not repealed.

LXXXVIII. Nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed or taken to repeal an Act passed in the twenty-first year of her present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for amending the Laws relative to the Gold-fields."

Commencement of this Act.

LXXXIX. This Act shall commence and take effect on the first day of the second month next after the passing hereof.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Township.	Within a radius of	Township.	Within a radius of
	Miles.		Miles.
Ballaarat, East and West	5	Benalla	3
	5	Casterton	3
Bechworth	5	Chiltern	3
Belfast	5	Clunes	3
Buninyong	5	Digby	3
Castlemaine	5	Dunolly	3
Creswick	5	Echuca	3
Kilmore	5	Gisborne	3
Kyneton	5	Hamilton	3
Horsham	5	Heathcote	3
Portland	5	Inglewood	3
Sale	5	Maldon	3
Sandhurst	5	Maryborough	3
Warrnambool	5	Palmerston (at Port Albert	3
Amherst	3	Lamplough	3
Ararat	3	Sandy Creek	3
Avoca	3	Wangaratta	3
Belvoir	3		

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(The form in this schedule is to be used for every subdivision applied for.)

(Here insert the receipt in the third schedule.)

I the undersigned having, as shown in the receipt annexed to this application, paid the sum of £ do hereby state my desire to become a selector of subdivision allotment No. section No. at (or in the parish of) containing acres.

Signature.
Occupation.
Address.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

I, the undersigned, being a person named in the proclamation of the day of have at o'clock this day received from the sum of pounds, which (in case he shall be declared the selector) is to be considered as the purchase money for one subdivision, *and £ , which is in the like case to be considered as one year's rent in advance for another subdivision.*

Signature
Date

N.B.—There must be a separate receipt for every subdivision to be purchased, and the money paid must be written in words at full length.

The words between the asterisks are to be omitted where the applicant does not pay the rent.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(To be endorsed on the form in the second schedule.)

The bearer of this order, with the application and receipt on the other side, will be entitled on delivery hereof at the office of the Paymaster at at any time after the expiration of fourteen days from this date to a return of the money mentioned in the said receipt.

Dated at the *day of* 18

Before signing this order the person named in the proclamation will inquire where the applicant wishes to receive the money, and will make it payable accordingly.

LAST SCHEDULE.

that I now lawfully occupy acres of purchased land at

(Commence and conclude as in the schedule to 9 Vic., No. 9).

PROVERBS WORTH PRESERVING.—Hasty people drink the wine of life scalding hot. Death is the only master who takes his servants without a character. A sourfaced wife fills the tavern. Content is the mother of good digestion. When pride and poverty marry together, their children are want and crime. Where hard work kills ten, idleness kills a hundred men. He that borrows binds himself with a neighbour's rope. He that is too good for good advice is too good for his neighbour's company. Friends and photographs never flatter. Wisdom is always at home to those who call. The firmest friend asks the fewest favours.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—September 26.

Ellen and Elizabeth, Chilian brig, 99 tons, Captain T. A. Miller, from Valparaiso 2nd June. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Collie and child, Mr. Ryan. Captain, agent.

September 27.

Wonga Wonga (s.), 700 tons, Captain Moodie, from Melbourne 24th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Jamison, Mrs. Edelson, Mr. and Mrs. Slyson, Mrs. and Miss Butler, Mrs. Anshew, Miss Burton, Miss Rumer, Master Johnson, Miss Austin, Mr. and Mrs. Kracker, Messrs. Elliott, Cornish, Parbury, Marbs, Key, Tub, and 55 in the steerage. A. S. N. Company, agents.

Colporteur, French barque, 260 tons, Captain Berham, from San Francisco 13th August. Passenger—Mr. Soulie. W. Dean and Co., agents.

Kate, barque, 341 tons, Captain Jones, from Auckland 14th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Crummer and child, Messrs. J. C. Blackett, J. Griffith, W. Fawcett, J. Harrison and 2 children, A. Vickery, and 72 in the steerage. Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—September 27.

Balmoral, for Callao.
Spray, for Guam.
Fortune, for Melbourne.
Miami, for Melbourne.
Uncle Tom, for Brisbane.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—September 27.

Achilles, for San Francisco; Clarence Packet, for South Sea Islands; Sarah, for Rockhampton; William Alfred, for Wellington; Justyn, and Faerie Queene, for Guam.

CLEARANCES.—September 27.

Faerie Queene, barque, 373 tons, Captain Thomson, for Guam.

COASTERS INWARDS.—September 27.

Venus, Iona, Guiding Star, Otago, Perseverance, Nancy, Edward, and Elfin, from Newcastle, with 693 tons coal; Williams (s.), from Morpeth, with 110 bales hay, 80 bags bran, 75 bags maize, 100 bags potatoes, 2 kegs tobacco, 12 cases eggs, 10 calves, 35 pigs, 5 coops poultry, 2 horses, 12 pigs; Kiama (s.), from Wollongong, with 48 kegs butter, 2 bales bacon, 5 cases eggs, 10 bags maize, 25 pigs, 6 calves; Peacock, and Valentine Ward, from Brisbane Water, with 13,000 feet timber, 20,000 laths; Prospector, and Nightingale, from Bellambi, with 125 tons of coal; William and Betsey, from the Hawkesbury, with 40,000 shingles, 200 bushels maize, 3000 feet hardwood; City of Newcastle (s.), from Morpeth, with 200 bales hay, 36 bales wool, 200 bags bran, 100 bags maize, 10 coops poultry, 10 boxes eggs, 2 horses, 20 lambs, 20 pigs, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—September 27.

Phœnix, for Broken Bay; Angus and Henry, Sarah Dent, Village Maid, Peahen, and Sarah Ann, for Brisbane Water; Emily Hort, for Port Stephens; Catherine Lord, for the Hawkesbury; Chase, for Manning River; Petrel, Trial, Margaret and Mary, and Alarm, for Newcastle; Blue Jacket, for Macleay River.

IMPORTS.—September 27.

Ellen and Elizabeth, from Valparaiso, 3300 bags flour, 500 bags walnuts, Collie.

Wonga Wonga (s.), from Melbourne: 23 hogsheads, 850 cases brandy, 8 bales paper, 23 half-tierces tobacco, 48 kegs saltpetre, 59 hogsheads rum, 55 bags guano, 101 cases, Order.

Kate, from Auckland: 375 bags gum, A. S. Webster; 7 casks sperm oil, 770 pieces timber, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.; 4 casks black oil, Caldwell; 4 casks black oil, T. Russell; 15 bales wool, P. Jones; 5 casks black oil, T. Downey; 4 kegs shot, 2 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 4 casks shot, 5 casks furniture, S. Myers; 2 casks shot, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 15 bags rags, 3 cases copper, 2 packages, J. R. Harrison.

Colporteur, from San Francisco: 870 bags oats, Wilkinson Brothers; 2502 bags wheat, R. Towns and Co.; 4617 bags wheat, order.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Wellington.—By the William Alfred (s.), this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Rockhampton.—By the Sarah, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For San Francisco.—By the Achilles, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Anatam.—By the Clarence Packet, and Bronzewing, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Eden and Hobart Town.—By the Tasmania (s.), on Saturday, at 11 a.m.

For Calcutta.—By the City of Manchester, on Saturday, at noon.

For Eden and Melbourne.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), on Saturday, at 2.30 p.m.

For Navigators, Feejees, Friendly, Norfolk Island, and Tahiti.—By the Caroline Hort, on Saturday, at 6 p.m.

Custom-house.—Entered Outwards: September 27. Notres Dames des Victories, ship, 690 tons, Captain Etang, for Guam; Wonga Wonga (s.), 730 tons, Captain Walker, for Melbourne; Tasmania (s.), 285 tons, Captain Clinch, for Hobart Town; Mary Ann, schooner, 104 tons, Captain Valentine, for Hobart Town; City of Manchester, ship, 496 tons, Captain King, for Calcutta.

The Ellen and Elizabeth left Valparaiso on 2nd June, and touched at Tahiti, leaving again on 11th August. She reports two vessels having left Valparaiso for Tome to load for the colonies. At Tahiti H.M.S. Calypso was hove out, repairing. A French frigate, with 500 troops on board, and a French transport, both from France, arrived there on the 5th August, bound for New Caledonia. The Sultan, hence, had also arrived, after a passage of twenty-eight days. On Monday last, at noon, a frigate and corvette, showing English colours, was passed 120 miles W. of Howe's Island. They were backing and filling, apparently taking soundings.

The Catherine Agnes was got off the oyster bank at Newcastle, on Wednesday night.

The Colporteur, from San Francisco, reports the departure of the Isle of France for this port, on the 9th August; also, that other vessels were laid on for the colonies. The Colporteur has made an excellent run of forty-five days, bringing papers to the 10th August.

The Wonga Wonga (s.) cleared Port Phillip Heads on Monday, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., with a light northerly breeze, and fine; at 7, passed the Rangatira (s.). 25th, 2·30 a.m., rounded the Promontory, fresh north-east wind and fine throughout; passed the barque General Wool. 26th, fresh gale and squally; 1·30 p.m., rounded Cape Howe; 8, landed passengers at Eden, the same weather continuing. 27th, weather more moderate, with a breeze from the westward; 8·45 a.m. entered Sydney Heads.

The barque Kate left Auckland on the 14th instant, and experienced very heavy contrary winds until nearing this coast. No vessels have been sighted.

Accident on board the Achilles.—Yesterday one of the seamen named James Darley fell from aloft, and fractured his head in a very serious manner; he was at once conveyed to the infirmary. This unfortunate accident prevented the Achilles proceeding to sea yesterday.

We have been requested by Captain Moller, of the Ellen and Elizabeth, to correct a paragraph in our issue of yesterday, stating that two vessels were loading flour at Tome for the colonies. This is incorrect, as their destination was not known, but reported as for the East Coast.

First Clip of the Wool Season.—Yesterday the City of Newcastle (s.) brought 36 bales wool from Morpeth, which is the first clip of the season from the New England district. It is expected that a large quantity will follow.

Freight and Charter.—There are few vessels in port free of engagements. Arrivals of tonnage would find employment, but at present the requirement is rendered less urgent by the tardiness with which the grain crop comes to market. We note since our last the following charters:—Comet, and Moonlight, for Hongkong; Pampero, for New York; Kleber, for Melbourne.—*Mercantile Gazette*, August 10.

The wreck of the Emma, brig, was sold by public auction on Tuesday, at Onehunga. The hull and cargo, consisting of sawn timber and sundries, was knocked down to Mr. Powell, of Onehunga, for £235, and the boats found another purchaser at £29. We understand that the vessel itself, which was the property of the captain (Holford) was insured for about two-thirds of its value only. It has been reported since, on the authority of some men on board the Will Watch, who witnessed the act from the deck of that vessel, that a few bags of flour which had been landed from the wreck in Captain Wing's boat, were removed from the beach by some white men, name unknown, who carried them away into the back country. It would be well if one could ascertain who these wreckers are.—*Southern Cross*, September 11.

H.M.S. Niger arrived in the Manukau on Saturday, after a stormy voyage round the North Cape.—*Southern Cross*, September 14.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

September 27.—Heather Bell, from Newcastle; W. B. Dean, from Launceston.

DEPARTURES.

September 26.—City of Hobart (s.), for Hobart Town; Jeddo, P. and O. S., for Point de Galle, at 5.30 p.m.; Jane, for Newcastle; Omeo (s.), for Adelaide.
September 27.—Suffolk, for London.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

September 27, 9 a.m.—Queenscliff, W., fresh, fine.
Albury, N.E., cloudy.
Gundagai, S.W., cloudy.
Yass, S., fine. Thermometer 54°.
Goulburn, W., strong, fine.
Newcastle, W., fine.
Bathurst, S.W., cloudy.

STATE OF THE LINES.

Intercolonial, communication perfect.

Northern	"	"
Western	"	"
Railway	"	"
South Head	"	"
Southern	"	"
Adelaide	"	"
Tasmania	"	interrupted.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

September 26.—New Moon, (s.), from Sydney.
September 27.—Grafton (s.), from Sydney.
September 27.—Yarra Yarra (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

September 27.—Douglas, schooner, Mearns, for Melbourne, with 140 tons coal.
September 27.—Marren Goddard, schooner, Khul, for Melbourne, with 270 tons coal.
September 27.—Rover, brig, Paton, for Geelong, with 220 tons coal.
September 27.—Yarrow, schooner, Finlayson, for Melbourne, with 190 tons coal.
September 27.—New Moon (s.), for the Macleay.

The Catherine Agnes has been lightened by the removal of part of her cargo, and has been got off and brought into port.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

September 17.—Neva, from Leith; Clarendon, from Newcastle.
September 18.—Australia, from London.
September 20.—Lawrence, from Mauritius.
September 21.—Wonga Wonga (s.), from Sydney; Great Britain (s.s.), from Liverpool.
September 23.—Jane, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

September 17.—Golden Spring, for Sydney.
September 18.—Squaw, for Newcastle.
September 20.—Amasis, Fair Tasmania, William Hill, Bessie, from Newcastle.
September 21—Denmark, for Mauritius; Saldanha, for Newcastle.
September 22.—Native Lass, for Sydney; Almatis, Prince of Wales, Harriet Hope, for Newcastle.

CLEARED OUT.

September 18.—Native Lass, 105 tons, Paton for Sydney. Cargo—30 hogsheads brandy, 50 firkins butter, 1000 bags salt, 10 casks cement, 3 packages.

Arrival of the Great Britain.—The steamship Great Britain, Captain Gray, anchored in Hobson's Bay yesterday, about one o'clock p.m., after a rapid passage of sixty-two days from Liverpool. The Great Britain sailed from the Mersey on the morning of Friday, the 20th July, having on board a large cargo, about a thousand tons of coal, and 475 passengers, of whom 84 were in the saloon, 88 second class, and 326 third class. The character of the voyage will be indicated by the log, which we annex; but we may mention that for the first eight days she carried northerly winds. Madeira was sighted on the seventh day out. On the 1st August the variables were entered, and on the 3rd, in latitude 9 degrees 49 minutes N., longitude 19 degrees 23 minutes W., a very heavy gale set in from S.S.W., lasting four days. The sea was too heavy to steam against head to wind, and a course was made to the west, the Line being crossed on the 8th August, in 25 degrees 12 minutes W. longitude. The south-east trades were fallen in with three degrees south of the line, and the meridian o. the Cape of Good Hope was crossed on the 31st August, in about 41 degrees, in a breeze from N.N.E. For the next six days N.E. and E.N.E. winds of varying strength were experienced, necessitating a course farther to the south than any Captain Gray has taken for several voyages. On the 5th instant the ship was in 51 degrees 6 minutes—her farthest south. She thus passed to the southward of Kerguelen's and the other islands that lie in about the same parallel of latitude. Southerly winds were fallen in with in the meridian of the Leuwin, and from thence to the Heads. While in high southern latitudes severe weather and heavy seas were experienced, the ship logging on the 7th 337 nautical miles in twenty-four hours—her greatest run in any one day during the voyage. Cape Otway light was sighted at 9·30 p.m. on Thursday night, and at two o'clock yesterday morning, when about half-way between the Cape and the Heads, a collision took place with the steamer Oscar,—the latter being on her voyage from Melbourne to Adelaide. Both vessels have sustained damage; but as an investigation will, no doubt, be made into the circumstances, we refrain from any comment for the present. The Great Britain passed through the heads at half-past seven o'clock yesterday morning. As the vessel was coming up the bay, a deputation of the passengers waited on Captain Gray, Mr. Turner, chief officer, and Dr. Morice, and presented them with very flattering addresses, thanking them for their kindness and attention throughout the voyage. Mr. Beamish retains the position he has held for some years past as chief engineer. During the voyage the ship was more or less under steam for thirty-seven days, the engines having made 599,683 revolutions, on a consumption of 793 tons of coal. On the previous voyage—the fastest ever made—the engines made 617,890 revolutions, and the coals consumed were, to a ton, the same as on this voyage.—*Argus*, 22nd September.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

September 17.—Cæsar Godefroy, from Hamburg.
September 20.—Lima, from Liverpool; Aderona, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

September 16.—Burnett, Sea Nymph, for Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

July 20.—Benjamin Howard, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

August 1.—Victoria, for Sydney.
August 6.—Sirene, for Auckland, New Zealand.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Crishna, barque; Isle of France barque; Kate Kearny, schooner; Alt Mecklenburg (from New South Wales); Pierce, from Melbourne.

VESSELS FOR THE COLONIES.

Kleber, Lizzie Spalding, Wild Ranger, for Melbourne; Alt Mecklenburg, for Sydney.

PORT OF SYDNEY.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—September 27.

IMPORTS.

Ale, 5 hogsheads 50 casks	£129	Insulators, 1 case	£30
Acids, 10 cases	30	Implements, 9 cases	150
Apples, 96 cases	127	Iron, 122 tons	1600
Apparel, 3 cases	70	Jams, 9 cases	18
Arrowroot, 1 case	3	Lamps, 15 cases	310
Brandy, 32 hogsheads 350 cases	1700	Nails, 217 kegs	450
Biscuits, 22 cases	200	Oil, 70 drums 10 hogsheads	610
Books, 6 cases	120	Oil stores, 52 packages	150
Boots, 177 trunks	4401	Onions, 5 bags	6
Beer, 250 cases	500	Picks, 10 cases	60
Cutlery, 7 cases	416	Paper bags, 5 bales	40
Cigars, 11 cases	36	Paint, 1 cask	21
Cement, 200 barrels	200	Piano, 1 case	76
Cheese, 1 case	6	Potatoes, 23 tons	250
Corks, 1 bale	20	Paper, 149 bales	1328
China goods, 24 packages	40	Rum, 62 hogsheads	912
Confectionery, 6 cases	85	Stationery, 5 cases	133
Candles, 282 cases	474	Seeds, 12 bags	21
Drapery, 64 cases	2555	Sugar, ½ ton	10
Furniture, 19 packages	600	Shingles, 20,000	600
Fruit, 40 cases	80	Saltpetre, 2½ tons	120
Groceries, 12 cases	65	Soda, 1 ton	10
Guano, 3 tons	40	Salts, 5 cases	6
Grindstones, 12	18	Tea, 35 chests 50 half-chests 50 boxes	600
Hams, 1 case	15		
Haberdashery, 15 cases	745	Tobacco, 3 half-tierces 20 kegs	600
Harmoniums, 1 case	70		
Harness, 5 casks	170	White lead, 12 kegs	110
Hardware, 1 package	20	Wine, 40 quarter-casks 5 hogsheads	340
Hats, 17 cases	635		

EXPORTS.

Absynthe, 19 casks	38	Ironmongery, 145 packages	270
Boots, 11 trunks	115	Missionary stores, 1 case	6
Brandy, 2 cases 1 quarter-cask	17	Maize, 6935 bushels	1131
Confectionery, 2 cases	12	Nails, 35 kegs	30
Coal, 450 tons	470	Oil stores, 142 packages	391
Cigars, 2 cases	50	Oil, 8 packages	6
Cedar, 10,000 feet	125	Pepper, 1 bag	3
Coffee, 2 bags	13	Pipes, 1 case	1
Candles, 20 boxes	25	Paint, 30 kegs	17
Coach makers' materials, 2 packages	75	Paper, 4 cases	60
Canvas, 3 bales	52	Philosophical instruments, 1 case	20
Drapery, 39 packages	1281	Rice, 1½ ton	30
Drugs, 1 case	5	Rope, 6 packages	10
Earthenware, 2 cases	20	Stationery, 10 cases	138
Fancy goods, 2 cases	15	Salt, 11 tons	60
Flour, 45 tons	890	Slates, 500	6
Groceries, 83 packages	245	Timber, 1197 feet	25
Glass, 5 cases	4	Tea, 79 chests 8 half-chests 12 boxes	349
Grindery, 3 casks	100	Wine, 9 cases ¼ cask	20
Hay, 2 tons	10	Woolpacks, 2 bales	40
Hardware, 72 packages	430		

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Sept. 27.	8·30 a.m. Noon. 5 p.m.	W.S.W. South. S.E.	Fresh and clear. Ditto, and ditto. Moderate, and ditto.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

1860, September.		SUN Rises	SUN Sets	HIGH WATER. Morn.	HIGH WATER. After
28	Friday	5 46	5 55	6 36	7 21

Moon.—Full, 30th instant, 11h. 44m. a.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1860.

The Legislative Assembly met yesterday at twenty-three minutes past three o'clock.

Papers were laid on the table by Ministers, and ordered to be printed, including the Statistical Register for 1859.

Several new notices of motion were given by members.

In answer to Mr. Morris, the Colonial Treasurer stated that it was not the intention of Government to introduce an Audit Bill during the present session.

Other questions, not of general interest, were answered by Ministers.

After some other preliminary business, Mr. Robertson moved, "That the Assembly proceed to Government House to present the address to the Governor-General, in reply to his Excellency's speech."

Mr. Darvall suggested that the Speaker, on behalf of the House, should express their regret that, through an inadvertence, the Assembly did not attend his Excellency on the preceding day.

The Speaker and a large number of members then left the Chamber.

On resuming the chair, the Speaker read the following reply from his Excellency:—

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,—I thank you in behalf of her Majesty for the expression of loyalty and affection contained in the address which you have just presented, and for the assurance that you will be prepared to give your earnest and careful considerations to the measures of importance which will be immediately laid before you.

(Signed) W. Denison.

Government House, Sydney, 27th September, 1860.

On the motion of Mr. Robertson, the usual formal resolutions were passed appointing the Standing Orders and the Library Committees and the business days for the session, and regulating the order of transmitting messages between the two Houses, and other matters in the conduct of public business.

On the motion of Mr. Robertson, leave was given to introduce a bill to amend the Titles to Land Act of 1853.

The Speaker stated that the period allowed by law for objecting to the elections for East Macquarie and the Tumut having expired, he now called upon Mr. Denichy, who had been returned in both cases, to elect for which constituency he would sit.

Mr. Deniehy contended that, as he had not been legally elected for the Tumut, no choice was open to him.

Mr. Robertson moved for leave to introduce a bill to regulate the alienation of Crown lands. It would be most convenient to explain the provisions of both this and the bill to regulate the occupation of Crown lands, which he should afterwards submit to the House. They were substantially the same as the bills introduced by him last year. In dealing with the measures at this stage he should abstain from argument, as he had no wish to promote discussion. By them land might be acquired with competition and without conditions, or without competition and with conditions. Those who purchased limited quantities, without competition, would be required to pay down 25 per cent., and the remaining 75 per cent. of the purchase money within three years. The eight clauses after the 12th regulated this mode of sale. The 25th clause provided for the sale of land by auction, under a classification, the lowest upset price being 5s. per acre for inferior or back land. Among the other provisions of this bill, persons who had erected buildings on Crown lands would have the right of purchase at the minimum price; the Government would have the power to take possession of beaches, such as Woolloomooloo Bay, and reclaim the land for public purposes, and to close up unnecessary roads; the Government would also have power to sell small portions of land to persons owning adjacent properties without competition. The Occupation Bill, among other things, provided that persons taking up runs should pay 25 per cent. of the rent on the acceptance of their tender, and that all runs not occupied within six months after such acceptance should be forfeited.

Mr. Weekes seconded the motion, which was put and passed. The bill was subsequently brought up, read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time next Thursday.

Leave was also given to introduce the Occupation Bill, which was brought up, read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time next Thursday.

On the motion of Mr. Kemp, a select committee was appointed to inquire into the allegations in the petition of Mr. N. L. Kentish.

Mr. Plunkett moved that William Richman Piddington, Esq., be Chairman of Committees of the whole House during the present session. He contended that it was customary for the Government to make this motion, and he undertook the duty only in consequence of its having been declined by the hon. the Premier. The gentleman he nominated had already been tried in his arduous office, and had discharged its difficult duties with marked conscientiousness and ability.

Dr. Lang seconded the motion.

Mr. Hoskins and Mr. Lucas animadverted on the conduct of Mr. Piddington in the chair during the past session, which had not been free from partisan feeling.

Mr. John Campbell expressed his general approval of the conduct of the late Chairman.

Mr. Forster had pleasure in bearing his testimony to the honesty of purpose and efficiency with which Mr. Piddington had discharged his duties during the past session.

Mr. Dickson, though quite satisfied himself with their late Chairman, thought those members who were not had a perfect right to express their sense of dissatisfaction.

After a few words from Mr. Oxley and Mr. Faucett, the motion was put and passed.

Mr. Piddington expressed his heartfelt gratitude for the high honour which the House had for the second time conferred upon him.

The other business on the paper was postponed, and the House adjourned at a quarter before seven o'clock till three o'clock this afternoon.

An evil of great weight, full of mortification and annoyance, presses on the colonies, formerly the receptacle of convicts. Our hospitals and gaols, as well as the lower haunts of society, continue to concentrate the dregs of the system, and to impose heavy burdens on the people. In Tasmania the mischief is more deeply felt. To that colony descended not only the villainy of the empire which no filtration could purge; it also was doomed to receive the residuum of convicts, which, after endless draftings, remained incurable. The fight between the colonists and the Secretary of State, now growing warm in Tasmania, shows how careless are men in high places of the consequences of their injustice, and how smoothly they deposit their nuisances at another's door.

It is reasonable that the colonies should bear the cost of protecting their own property and punishing crime. England has in this respect enough to do. But then it is obvious that the conditions under which crime arises should be normal—that perils to property should not be artificially created—that our criminals should be ordinary offenders. In the case of Tasmania, and the other colonies generally, we have this mischief to deal with. We have adepts in crime—men who after having gone through all the processes of home or colonial invention, by which a rogue should be turned into an honest man, are notoriously and incurably predatory and murderous. The Duke of Newcastle has given instructions that all persons who commit crime after having held a ticket-of-leave for twelve months, shall be cast upon the colony, with all the consequence of their future crimes. This instruction was accompanied with another, which hastened the colonial liability, for the convicts were ordered to have their tickets-of-leave in half the time they were bound to serve, and a similar rapidity of discharge was to be given in the more perfect form of conditional pardons. This must be admitted was sharp practice considered financially. The home Government grant indulgencies not for good conduct, but to enable the Commissariat to reject on the colony the cost of watching, restraining, and punishing a horde of hardened offenders. We are all full in recollection of the homilies which were profusely scattered by the members of the Government—from Lord Derby and Lord Grey to an overseer of a road party, on the importance of certain punishment, and its necessity for the protection of society against hardened criminals. It is thus, however, that these fine theories are swept away. The effect, is clear; the burden from which the Home Government is relieved by the wholesale abuse of mercy falls, in the first instance, perhaps, on Tasmania, but ultimately on each of the Australian group.

The origin of crime in the colonies is generally in the convict ship. Thus, a select committee of the Tasmanian Assembly reports that of 564 men at Port Arthur, twenty-four only came to the colony free. This, while it speaks favourable for the native population, and not less so for the immigrants, also shows that the grounds of complaint against the Secretary of State are real and indisputable. We believe the same result would be shown substantially in the other penal settlements of Australia. The hardship to Tasmania is that, with a small population, and therefore narrow revenue, the first and chief weight should fall upon her, and that she should have to contend with a class of criminals, in whom, by long detention and frequent punishment, the sentiments of humanity and almost the visage of man is effaced.

When men are discharged with a ticket-of-leave, they are left to their own resources. To many the first and last refuge is robbery. Of 161 just sent to the colony, whose police character was reviewed by committee, many were unutterably vile. The career of twenty gives an average of nineteen years. Some had committed more than one hundred offences, comprehending crimes positively loathsome and dangerous. The British Government has certainly inflicted a cruel injustice in leaving the people of Tasmania to struggle with such difficulties in addition to those created by past injustice and misgovernment.

Another grievous evil flows from the ejection in the colony of these men. If they escape criminal courts they early become paupers. Every one knows that crime brings in its train both sickness and want. A large proportion sink into total imbecility, or become inmates of lunatic asylums. The pauperism of Tasmania has nearly always been traceable to this source. Thus, there are institutions out of all proportion to the population for orphans, lunatics, and paupers. These last cost the colony thirty pounds each per annum, and this has led to the adoption of a scheme which, from its novelty and decided character, will make some impression at home. The Assembly has calculated that a great saving would accrue from transporting the criminal paupers to Great Britain. £50,000 has been voted for this purpose, to be carried out the moment the Home Government finally declines all reasonable compensation. It must be some pressure which would either suggest or justify this step. Doubtless the emigrants contemplated would accept with eagerness the chance to visit once more the shores of Old England. We may readily imagine the degree of interest and sympathy these examples of the value of transportation as a reformatory and elevating process will excite among that large class in England to whom the theory of prison discipline is as promising as perpetual motion. There would, of course, be nothing illegal in this transfer; but the same could not be said of the re-transportation of convicts whose sentences are unexpired, and this pressure has led to the selection of paupers as a practical lesson in Imperial administrative morality.

All who wish to see the relations between the colonies and the mother country to be of the most generous and confidential nature will regret the foolish parsimony of the Secretary of State. It wears the aspect of oppression as well as of fraud. It would hardly be attempted were Victoria concerned, although here there might be greater success. These things, small as they are in the sum total of a nation's affairs, often leave consequences which survive them, and even their remembrance. The habit of distrust and alienation is formed when the circumstances which produced it have passed away. Fortunately the establishment of free-trade and the withdrawment of the Home Government from our local affairs, has left but few points of collision, and this last difficulty of an effete system may be overcome by moderation in the colony, and fair consideration in the Minister.

If example is really better than precept, our Legislature is at the present moment in the full enjoyment of that emphatic method of tuition. The Land Bill of Queensland we printed some time ago. We present to-day the Land Bill of Victoria, which after surviving many perils has at length received the Governor's assent, and which is to come in force on the 1st of November next.

The bill is rather lengthy, and in some parts appears verbose, and not very perspicuous. But this arises from the inherent complexity of the arrangements proposed, and the necessity of providing for all details. A short summary of the principal points of the Act will be acceptable to those who have not time to wade through all its clauses.

The management of the Act is vested in the Board of Land and Works, whose business it is to see that, within twelve months after the passing of the Act, not less than three millions of acres are to be open for selection; this land to be surveyed, as far as possible, in large blocks, and only in special cases in small and isolated portions.

All unsold lands are divided into *special* and *country* lands. The latter only are to be open for selection. The former comprise town and suburban lands, reserves, coast, river, and frontier lands, and lands within a mile of any land at present alienated, though the Governor may reduce that distance, by proclamation, to half-a-mile. The object of this last restriction would seem to be to prevent any existing freeholder from getting a contiguous bit of land under the easier terms of the bill.

Special lands are to be sold by auction, as at present, at any upset price the Governor may fix; one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid in cash, the rest within a month. The novelties introduced by the bill relate chiefly to country lands.

These, as fast as they can be surveyed, are to be declared by proclamation open for selection, and the day and place of such opening of them are to be advertised not only in the *Government Gazette*, but in local newspapers. Applications are to be opened by the person appointed to receive them; and if there should be more than one request for the same allotment, it is to be put up to a close auction confined to the applicants, the highest bidder to be the purchaser.

Sections are to be in blocks of not less than eighty nor more than six hundred and forty acres, and each block is to be cut into two equal subdivisions. The selector is at liberty, if he likes, to pay cash for the whole, but he may only choose one block in one year, and may not take up more than six hundred and forty acres, unless the excess shall have been open for selection more than a year. But if he prefers it, he may pay cash for one subdivision only, and rent (with a right of purchase) the other at a shilling an acre, or five per cent. on the upset price, payable in advance, the terms of the lease to be fixed by the Governor by proclamation. The lease will be void, however, if improvements at the rate of a pound an acre are not made on the purchased half within one year, or if the rent is not forthcoming, or if the tenant does not reside on some part of the allotment, or if the rented land is used except for pastoral purposes. The out-and-out purchaser of country selections is not exposed to the cancellation of his freehold, but he is subject to serious disabilities if he does what he is not wanted to do, or fails to do what is expected of him. Thus, if within two years he has not made improvements to the extent of ten shillings an acre on his freehold, he is liable to a penalty of five shillings an acre, and any body that likes to worry him may sue him in the nearest court and get half the penalty. And he is exposed to the repetition of this penalty year after year, unless the Governor, for good cause shown, steps in with an Order in Council to prevent it.

Any person who within twelve months of the date of selection, buys, sells, rents, leases, mortgages, or lends money on any freehold selection is liable to a penalty of two hundred pounds, to be sued for by any one, and the deed or agreement is legally void. After the expiration of a year, however, it would seem that these processes are legal, so that if a selector takes up land and pays for it, lives on it for one year, and improves it at the rate of a pound an acre, he may then sell or let it and go in for another selection.

Country lands not chosen on the day when the district is first proclaimed open are selectable thereafter by any one, and the first comer has his pick of all that are left.

The provisions for commonage are threefold. There are, first, areas contiguous to towns, to be called town commons, to be proclaimable by the Governor, and all the inhabitants of the town are to be entitled to depasture their stock thereupon, subject to municipal regulations if a municipality exists.

Then there are gold-fields' commons, to the use of which all holding miners' rights, or trading licenses, or carriers' licenses, or all residents on the gold-fields, are to be entitled, subject to the regulations of the local mining board, who may also issue graziers' licenses for depasturing stock within the limits of the common.

Then, thirdly, there are farmers' commons, which may be proclaimed on the petition of not less than ten occupiers in one district, holding between them not less than five hundred acres of land, and each cultivating at least one-fourth part of his purchased property. Such commons shall not lie more than five miles away from the purchased land, and shall not be in extent more than three times the area of such purchased land; and the farmers shall have annual grazing licenses to depasture thereupon a specified amount of stock, at the rate of four shillings for every horse and two shillings for every head of cattle.

All these commons may be increased, diminished, or abolished by the Governor. The commonage is only intended as a temporary expedient, and ultimately the land so devoted will, it is hoped, pass into private hands. There is a provision, however, in the bill for making inalienable reserves for public purposes.

The bill contains clauses empowering the granting of occupiers' licenses. Thus, for mining purposes (except gold-mining) a tenure for thirty years may be granted, provided the land is worked; a tenure of seven years may be granted to those who want to get timber, gravel, stone, lime, salt, guano, shells, seaweed, sand, loam, or brick-earth; a similar tenure of seven years may also be granted to those who wish to erect inns, bridges, ferries, or to work mineral springs. Unauthorised occupation of Crown lands is made penal, the first offence up to five pounds, the second up to twenty, and the third up to fifty.

There are several minor provisions in the Act, but the above are the chief points. The Act would have been all the better for a careful overhauling, which, however, from the nature of things, it could not get. It will very soon require amendment, for some of the rights acquired under it will require more careful definition, some ambiguities will have to be cleared up, some abuses that will certainly arise will require guarding against, some complaints of its hardships will have to be attended to, and some extra facilities will have to be given to those who want to buy land, and are willing to pay cash for it, but who wish to escape the frightful bondage to which the favoured free selectors are subjected. But if the bill has the effect of really fixing industrious freeholders on the soil, it will be a step in advance, however unsteady the step may have been.

[By Electric Telegraph.]
[from our correspondent.]

WINDSOR.

Thursday, 6 p.m.

HAWKESBURY RACES.

First Race.—Stewards' Purse, 1¼ mile.
Archer 1
Flying Doe 2

Second Race.—Australian Plate, 3 miles.
Vono 1
Egremont 2
Luck's All 3

Third Race.—Albert Stakes:—
Warrior 1
Irish Kate 2
Akbar 3
Creeping Kate

Fourth Race.—Consolation Stakes.
Blue-tail Fly 1
Swindler 2

Fifth Race.—Forced Handicap.
Bottler 1
Warrior 2

WEST MAITLAND.

Thursday, 4 p.m.

It rained very heavily during last night. The river is up a little again. The weather has been fine since morning.

GOULBURN.

Thursday, 4 p.m.

The Escort from Braidwood arrived yesterday, with 1657 ounces 18 dwt. 11 grains gold.

MELBOURNE.

Thursday, 6 p.m.

In the contest for the Central Province, Hall was elected by a majority of 200 over Bear. Chirnside is announced to oppose Dr. Greeves for Geelong. The appointment of the latter gentleman to the Land and Works Department is considered damaging to Ministers.

The flour market is altogether unsettled, buyers refusing to acknowledge the recent rise.

Trade is improving, and mining shares looking better.

ADELAIDE.

Thursday, 6 p.m.

The Stuart exploring party has returned to the far North District. It had reached latitude 18 degrees 47 minutes, and longitude 134. The party was obliged to return on account of the fierceness of the natives. The whole had also suffered much from scurvy.

Flour, £17 to £17 10s.
Wheat, 7s 6d., firm.

Snowy River Gold.—Some very interesting specimens of gold were exhibited yesterday in the window of the jewellery establishment of Mr. Thomas Felton, in George-street. They were forwarded to Sydney by a gentleman at Kiandra, who speaks most confidently of the richness and extent of the Snowy River Gold-fields. The nuggets are chiefly from that portion of the district which has been most frequented. They differ little in appearance and quality from specimens which have hitherto been received. There is, however, one from the Snowy Plains remarkable for its purity and beauty of form. It is, in fact, more like a work of art than a natural product. But the sample which attracted most attention was a small quantity of gold from the Rocky Plains, near to New Providence, entirely different in character from that found in the vicinity of Kiandra. It is of deep colour and flaky, resembling that found on the Turon.

The Stabbing Case.—The Captain of the ship Dione requests us to mention that the unfortunate case of stabbing, reported in yesterday's *Herald*, took place at a public-house in Balmain, and not on board his ship, and that the name of the man who committed the offence was C. V. Heond, a Dane. The Dione has not been in the dock at Waterview Bay.

St. Leonard's School of Arts.—Pursuant to announcement, Mr. Creeny lectured at this institution on Tuesday evening, on "Electricity." The lecturer explained the rise and progress of the science, and illustrated his remarks by a variety of apparatus. The galvanic battery was also ably exhibited in its various effects. At the conclusion of the lecture, the audience, numbering some fifty or sixty persons, formed a circuit around the room, and received an, of course, simultaneous shock from the Leyden jar in contact with the prime conductor of the principal electrical machine. This, of course, caused great merriment among the juveniles. Mr. Severn proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was seconded by Mr. Barlow, and carried by acclamation. Mr. Creeny, in responding to the compliment, alluded very briefly to the use of the electric fluid as a remedial agent, and the meeting separated shortly after nine o'clock.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

Before the Deputy Judge.

METYNOTT V. CRANE.

Plaintiff sued the defendant, one of the members of a firm of Crane and Roberts, coach proprietors, for the loss of a bag and its contents, amongst which was a robe and wig. Plaintiff was a passenger in one of defendant's coaches, and gave the bag to a waiter at one of the inns on the southern road, and it was afterwards given to Mr. Roberts, but when inquired for could not be found. Verdict for plaintiff, £20 18s. Mr. Wild for plaintiff; Mr. Garrick for defendant.

SANTOS, AN INFANT, V. O'BRIEN.
SANTOS V. O'BRIEN.

These were actions by child and parent to recover damages for injuries sustained by the defendant's horse running over the first mentioned plaintiff. Defendant is a baker, and entrusted his horse and cart to a boy, who on the fifth day of May last was driving between St. Mary's Church and Hyde Park Barracks. The horse bolted, and ran over the infant, who was out with a young woman and about an arm's length from her at the time. Verdict for plaintiff, in the first case £5, in the second £8 18s. Mr. M'Guire for plaintiff, Mr. Newbon for defendant.

CURTIS V. ASPINALL AND ANOTHER.

Defendants were employed by the plaintiff's landlord, and by the owner of the adjoining property, to connect a cesspool with the sewer, and for this purpose removed the floor of plaintiff's water-closet. About half-past eight in the evening plaintiff took a candle and went down the yard, and, as he stated, not being aware of the removal of the floor, fell into the pit and was much bruised; his knee cap being almost removed, he was unable to walk for a considerable time, and incurred an expense of six guineas for medical attendance. Defendant's advocate contended that plaintiff's remedy was against the landlord, and cited authorities in support of this position. Plaintiff nonsuited. Mr. Newbon for plaintiff, Mr. Hellyer for defendant.

CLARK V. THE CORPORATION OF SYDNEY.

Plaintiff, a cab proprietor, claimed £12 for injuries sustained by reason of the leaving uncovered a hole in a public street near Darlinghurst gaol, whereby plaintiff's carriage and horses were thrown down and injured. The defence set up was that the street was not proclaimed, and that the hole was not dug by the corporation. Plaintiff nonsuited. Mr. Milford for plaintiff, the city solicitor for defendants.

PARSONS V. CATLEY.

Plaintiff's servant was driving a cart along the South Head Road, and defendant's servant was driving a one-horse licensed vehicle from Paddington to Sydney the shaft of which struck plaintiff's horse in the neck, and plaintiff's servant was thrown out of the cart by the collision, but not seriously injured. The horse was not able to work for some time, and plaintiff now claimed £30 for the loss he had sustained—his farrier's bill being £4. The evidence was conflicting as to who was in fault. Verdict for plaintiff, £22. Mr. Hellyer for plaintiff; Mr. Benbow for defendant.

RICHARDS V. WATKINS.

Plaintiff claimed £13 14s. for stone quarried for the new Wesleyan church, Balmain, for which defendant was contractor. Plaintiff claimed to be entitled to measure in the openings, having contracted to supply the stone at a certain sum per perch. There was evidence to show that it is usual to allow the openings to masons, but not to quarrymen; and the plaintiff being unable to show that plaintiff had agreed to make such an allowance, the Judge found for defendant. Mr. Newbon for plaintiff; Mr. Hellyer for defendant.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THURSDAY.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of Henry A. Cobb, a special meeting for examination. The witnesses not having been served with the judge's order, the meeting was postponed until Tuesday.

In the estate of John J. Joiner, a first meeting. Four debts were proved.

In the estate of George Webber, a first meeting. One debt was proved, and another was ordered to stand over for proof at the second meeting.

In the estate of Richard Parr, a third meeting. Two debts were proved, and the official assignee read his report. The assignee was directed to take legal advice as to the validity of a bill of sale by insolvent to Mr. Clarkson as security for a then existing debt. The bill of sale covering also the household furniture, no directions were of course given as to its disposition.

In the estate of Fitzarthur Hogue, a third meeting. Insolvent was present, but no creditor. The assignee having read his report, he was directed by his Honor to allow insolvent to retain the few articles of household furniture still in his possession, the greater part having been already sold by order of the assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, 28.—Jolly and Co., second, 11. Bennsman and Hace, adjourned single, half-past 11. Charles D. O'Connell, adjourned second, half-past 12. Thomas Thruckley, postponed third, 2. Dreutler and Co., second, half-past 2.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

Before the Mayor, the Police Magistrate, Mr. Kemp, Mr. E. S. Hill, Mr. Lyons, Mr. G. Hill, Mr. Pedeo, Mr. Oatley, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Asher.

Seventeen drunkards were severally sentenced to pay 10s., or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours; and another, a very frequent offender, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, as an idle and disorderly person.

Bridget M'Cann and Eliz beth Bowen, convicted of soliciting men, in George-street, and having been for years in the category of "idle and disorderly persons," were sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

Mary Ginn, Caroline Downs, and Elizabeth Castles, summarily convicted of having robbed Edward Harding of one handkerchief, valued at 1s., were sentenced to be imprisoned, with hard labour, two calendar months.

Several other charges were partly heard, and remanded.

In Penny v. Penny, a proceeding under the Deserted Wives and Children Act, an order was made, by consent, for the payment, by defendant, of £3 weekly, for the support of his wife and two children.

A man, named M'Donell, was fined 5s., for having neglected to paint his name in legible characters upon his dray.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

Before the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. Thomas Cullen.

Peter Gray, seaman, pleaded guilty of desertion from the Wansfell, on the 14th of June last, and was sentenced to be imprisoned, and kept to hard labour, for six weeks.

John A. Grant, master of the ship John Melhuish, for neglecting to have a watch on deck, during the night of the 24th instant, was fined 10s.. and costs of Court 4s. 6d.

Frederick Evans, sailmaker, pleaded guilty of being drunk in George-street, at 6 p.m., on the 26th instant, and was fined 10s., or, in default, twenty-four hours in the cells. This sentence was afterwards remitted, and prisoner set free.

Thomas Evans, seaman, belonging to the ship Marquis of Argyll, for being drunk and indecently exposing himself in George-street, at 6 p m, on the 26th, was fined 40s., with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour.

John Harrington, a vagrant, aged 60, was charged with soliciting alms in a shop in George-street; having no lawful employment; and being an habitual beggar for the last three years. Sent to the House of Correction for a month.

William Stewart and Julius Pahl, charged with deserting from the ship Margaret Dundas, on the 18th instant, pleaded guilty. Captain Fenwick stated that, on the 17th he had taken out a warrant against the prisoners for disobedience of orders, but before it was executed they ran away. Sentenced each to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

Isaac Brown, seaman, from the ship Excelsior, was charged with stealing 6s. from a man named Edwards, at 5·30 p m. on the 26th instant, in the Marine Hotel, George-street. Prisoner was caught in the act by Mr. Green, the landlord, who gave him into custody. Electing to be tried summarily, he was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for one month: in default of paying a fine of £3, and in case of its not being sooner paid.

Three publicans pleaded guilty to selling at prohibited hours, and were fined 20s. each and costs.

B. Louis, drayman, charged with assaulting constable Hogan, in George-street, on the 26th instant, and attempting to rescue a prisoner, was fined 20s. with the alternative of three days' imprisonment.

Patrick Murray, and John Hamell, apprehended in George-street with a quantity of boys' belts in their possession, supposed to be stolen, and which they were attempting to sell, were sentenced to one month's imprisonment each, with hard labour.

Bridget Galbraith sued her husband, Thomas Galbraith, for maintenance. She had been married nineteen years but her husband left her four months ago, telling her that she must earn her own living. During that time complainant had only received for her support, from her husband, 13s. or 14s. Defendant was by trade a cooper, and could earn from £3 to £4 weekly. She had two children, the elder a boy, being able to work for himself; the younger child, a daughter, was unfit to do anything for a living. Complainant wished to keep the girl, and to work for her and herself, so far as she was able. Defendant was ordered to pay 5s. weekly for six months, commencing on the 1st of October.

Elizabeth Burrowes, for using insulting language towards Harriet Hearle, whereby a breach of the peace might have been caused, was fined 10s., with 8s. 4d. costs.

Waverley.—A lecture "On the Islands and Islanders of the Pacific Ocean" was delivered on Wednesday evening, in connection with the Catholic Young Men's Society at Waverley, by Mr. St. Julian. It consisted of outline sketches—descriptive and statistical—of these Islands; their people, and their resources; with some information as to the progress of Catholicity among them. The attendance, notwithstanding the inclemency of the evening, was very good. The chair was filled by the Rev. Mr. Sheridan, supported on the right by Mr. Birrell, president of the society, and on the left by the lecturer. The customary vote of thanks, at the close of the lecture, was moved by the Rev. Mr. Scully, and seconded by the Very Rev. Dean O'Connell.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

BUSINESS PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

OTHER BUSINESS.—NOTICES OF MOTION.

Dr. LANG to move, For leave to bring in a bill to amend the Moreton Bay Immigration and Land Company's Act of 1855, in so far as it is still applicable to New South Wales.

Dr. LANG to move, That the select committee of the Legislative Assembly of last session on Australian Federation be re-appointed.

Mr. HODGSON to move, For leave to bring in a bill to authorize the appointment of a commissioner to issue writs of summons and arrests at the port of Newcastle.

Mr. GRAY to move, That and address be presented to his Excellency the Governor-General praying for a return of of correspondence and other documents connected with the erection of the lighthouse near Jervis Bay.

QUESTION.

Mr. DENIEHY to ask the Secretary for Lands,—1. If the Government are aware of the existence of a large slate quarry in the neighbourhood of Bathurst, of very valuable character, and which can be forthwith worked with facility? (2.) Whether the Government have received any applications for the purchase or rental of the quarry alluded to, from persons engaged in building operations, or any other individuals in the Western District, and whether the Government are prepared in reply to such application to facilitate the application of industry, enterprise, and capital to this new physical resource of the territory?

Mr. HODGSON to ask the Secretary for Lands,—When it is the intention of the Government to invite tenders for the erection of a lighthouse on Point Stephens?

Mr. DENIEHY to ask the Secretary for Public Works,—Whether it is the intention of the Government to extend forthwith, and, if so, simultaneously, telegraph communication to the main sites of population on the Western, Southern, and Northern Gold Fields?

Mr. DENIEHY to ask the Secretary for Public Works,—Whether any steps have been taken to erect a substantial bridge over the Mulwarree, in the county of Argyle, in lieu of that recently carried away by the floods?

Mr. DANGAR to ask the Secretary for Lands, Whether any steps have yet been taken for the extension of the civil jurisdiction of the Western District Court to Sofala?

Mr. TERRY to ask the honorable the Premier, Whether the Government intend, this session, to bring in a bill to amend the Tolls Act.

Mr. BLACK to ask the Secretary for Lands, 1. Whether, in the 13th paragraph of his Excellency the Governor-General's speech, relating to other bills "having for their object legal and social improvements," any allusion is intended to be made to any measure on the subject of State-aid to religion? 2. Whether the Government intend introducing any bill this session for the abolition of State-aid to religion?

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—Vivers v. Tuck, adjourned examination. In re Tree, Acts of 1852 and 1853, and of the Jewish Burial Ground, state of facts; in same matter, ditto; Poor v. Hillas, to settle bond of appeal; Brodie v. Webster, receiver's account, and to tax costs.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

BUSINESS FOR TO-DAY, FRIDAY.—Motion: Matthews v. M'Culloch. New Trial Motion: M'Kean v. Pollock and another. Cause for Trial: Argent v. Snell.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Cart Stallion, Cart, Harness, Drays, Trucks; at the Cattle Market, at 2 o'clock, Colts.

MR. R. MURIEL.—At Camperdown, on the Missenden Road, at 11 o'clock, Finished and Unfinished Furniture, Timber, Cedar, Tools, Lathes, Glue, Grindstone, Van, Horse, Harness, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At their Warehouse, at 11 o'clock, Teas, Groceries, Sugar, Rice, Oilmen's Stores, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Tobacco; on the Patent Slip Wharf, at half-past 2 o'clock, Hobart Town Shingles and Palings.

MR. W. WILLIAMS.—At his Yards, foot of Market-street, at 12 o'clock, Flour, Hay, Straw, Bran, Oats, Maize, Bacon, Hams, Butter; at 12 o'clock, Cows, Calves, Pigs, &c.; on the Market Wharf, at 3 o'clock, Hardwood, Shingles.

MESSRS. PEEK AND FOTHERINGHAM.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Iron Bedsteads, White and Red Lead, Varnishes Dry Colours, Spunyarn, Ironmongery, Holloware, Flower and Vegetable Seeds.

MESSRS. FRITH AND PAYTEN.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes; at 12 o'clock, Wines and Spirits.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 10 o'clock, Glassware, Sponge, Turkey Opium, Wrapping Papers.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—On the Premises of W. F. Pickering, William-street, at 11 o'clock, Lease, Goodwill, Fixtures, Gas Fittings, Stock-in-Trade, &c.

MR. E. SALAMON.—At the Exchange Hall, at 11 o'clock, Yacht Glance, Punts, Skiff, &c.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, General Merchandise, Fancy Goods, &c.

MESSRS. DURHAM AND IRWIN.—At their Stores, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, Horns, Bones, Leather, Bacon, Cheese, &c.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Damaged Drapery, &c.

MR. THOMAS DAWSON.—At the Railway Terminus, at 12 o'clock, Calves, Pigs, Hay, Butter, Poultry, Eggs.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Clothing, Boots, Clocks, Guns, &c.

MESSRS. LISTER AND BARNETT.—On the Premises of Mr. E. Myers, York-street, at 11 o'clock, General Merchandise.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Horse Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Gigs, Dogcarts, Drays, Harness.

COMMUNICATION WITH KIANDRA.—The new line of American coaches, intended to meet the increased traffic between the metropolis and Kiandra, will commence running on the 1st proximo, under the immediate superintendence of the proprietor, Mr. J. J. Roberts, of Goulburn, who has just completed his arrangements for relays of horses, &c., along the route. The service, we are given to understand, will employ from sixty to eighty horses, in addition to the number now engaged, and at least thirty coachmen, grooms, and stable assistants—to say nothing of the various other expenses which are incidental to an undertaking of such magnitude. The fare has been fixed, we understand, at £9 10s. for the through journey to Russell's or New Providence, it being impracticable, in the present condition of the roads, for the vehicles to proceed beyond the latter township, which is situate about four miles from Kiandra. The time-table and scale of fares between the various places is to be issued in the course of a day or two.

THE QUEENSLAND CHAMPION RACE.—It may be remembered that, some three or four weeks back, it was intimated through the columns of the Press that the patrons of the turf in the new colony of Queensland had decided upon holding a Champion Race at Ipswich in May or June next, and that a large proportion of the proposed prize of £1000 had already been subscribed. Nothing further having since been heard of the matter, several intending competitors are beginning to feel anxious as to whether or not the Queenslanders have allowed their proposal to fall into abeyance. There are in Sydney at least three horses who would be likely to figure in the contest on the terms proposed (amongst them we may mention Zoe, the winner of the last Champion Race), and as the owners would require some time to get their animals in readiness and to make preparations for the trip, it would, perhaps, be advisable for the promoters of the movement to make known as soon as possible whether the great trial of speed is to take place or not. The interest which attaches to the event is not confined to Sydney, as it is currently reported that two or three horses belonging to Victoria are not unlikely to pay a visit to the new colony, should the race be finally fixed for either of the months above-mentioned. The circumstance of the Hobart Town residents having advertised their champion race for December 1861, is an additional reason why some positive intelligence should be furnished in regard to the intentions of our northern neighbours.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The city Coroner held an inquest at the Union Inn, Cook's River, on Wednesday, on the body of a man named George Haines, aged fifty-eight years. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased, a native of Surrey, England, but who came from Hobart Town to Sydney, was a groom, and had been in the employment of Mr. Robert Gannon, of Cook's River, for a considerable time. In July last he went to St. Vincent's Hospital, suffering from disease in one of his legs. On Saturday last he was discharged from the hospital convalescent, and returned to Cook's River. On the evening of the day on which he returned, and during the two following days he was seen in the company of another groom named Budd, drinking at frequent intervals. On Monday evening he accompanied the groom alluded to to the room in which he slept, and remained there all night. On Tuesday morning Mr. M. Gannon, the then employer of Budd, discharged him on account of his intemperance, combined with the offence of bringing the deceased on the premises; Haines however remained in the room all day, and when, in the evening, Mr. Gannon's servant girl took him something to eat and drink, he complained of palpitation. He had complained of palpitation of the heart prior to being admitted to St. Vincent's Hospital, and had been treated for it by Dr. Ward. On Wednesday morning, the servant girl alluded to again went into the room, and found the deceased dead. The occurrence was reported to the police, and subsequently to the Coroner, who proceeded to the locality to hold an inquest on the body. Dr. Ward was examined, and he gave it as his opinion that death was produced by disease of the heart of long standing. Verdict, "Died from disease, accelerated by intemperate habits."

SALE at Camperdown, on the Missenden Road, this day, Friday, at 11 o'clock.—R. Muriel sells by auction a large quantity of finished and unfinished household furniture, including tools and every possible requisite for a furniture manufacturer. R. Muriel, the auctioneer, requests the attendance of the trade. For full particulars vide advertisements.—ADV.

WE are requested by Messrs. Peek and Fotheringham to call the attention of upholsterers, painters, ironmongers, and dealers, to their sale of superior London-made iron bedsteads, hollow-ware, ironmongery, paints, oils, colours, spunyarn, &c., &c., which will be held this day, at 11 o'clock, at their Rooms, 359, George-street.—ADV.

TEAS, ex Juverna, Tobacco, Groceries, &c., &c.—Messrs. W. Dean and Co. request us to direct especial attention to their sale this day, as above, at 11 o'clock. And also to remind builders, timber merchants, and others, of the sale of shingles and palings, ex Tasmania, on the Patent Slip Wharf, a half-past 2 o'clock. See advertisements.—ADV.

DRAPERY stock, lease, goodwill, and fixtures of W. F. Pickering, William-street.—Drapers, storekeepers, dealers, and others are requested to attend the sale of the above stock, to take place, this day, on the premises, William-street, to commence with the lease, at 11 o'clock sharp. Charles Moore and Co.—ADV.

SYDNEY VOCAL HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Yesterday evening, the first part of Mendelssohn's oratorio, "St. Paul," was performed in the Castlereagh-street schoolroom, by the Sydney Vocal Harmonic Society. There was a numerous attendance of visitors, who appeared highly to enjoy the beautiful strains and the massive harmonies by which the works of this master are distinguished; at the same time, the music was none the less acceptable to many present because of its, to them, novel character. The performance was a very successful one. The choruses were powerful, especially the basses, who sang with a force and unanimity that carried the tide of music irresistibly along. There was a larger attendance of alto voices than has formerly been seen on these occasions, while on the other hand the trebles seemed rather weaker than usual; assisted, however, as the ladies were by the powerful leading voice of Madame Flora Harris, they managed to bear an equal share in the labours of the evening. It is a very gratifying circumstance to note that such a pursuit can combine and retain in industrious application, for several months together, upwards of one hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen, and no doubt the secret of much of the success of this society is to be found in the earnest and unflinching work of the conductor—Mr. Cordner. Twice every week he meets this large chorus and gives them two hours' hard drilling in their several parts; no slurring over difficulties is permitted—work, and not amusement, being the object of the master. As an inevitable consequence, the pupils get interested in the struggle, and attend with punctuality and spirit; and the further result is seen in the animation with which the music is taken up, and in the evident anxiety which each member of the chorus feels for the success of the concert. St. Paul is not with the majority of the lovers of music so attractive an oratorio as the Elijah by the same author, being less dramatic in its character, and containing fewer airs for solo voices; its abundance of recitatives interferes with its popularity, as with a miscellaneous audience there is naturally some incongruity in the idea of declamative or descriptive recitative being carried on in musical strains to an organ accompaniment. With musical airs it is difficult, as these have a rythm, a flow, and a sweetness such as are characteristic of poetry, and which are universally pleasing. The "Creation" abounds in mellifluous airs, and hence its permanent popularity. The deliverance of recitative requires artists of the highest powers to do it justice, and it is no great disparagement to our Sydney vocalists to admit that they do not come up to its fullest requirements. One exception must, however, be made to this in favour of Mr. Waller; the distinctness of his utterance, the warmth of his colouring, and the fine quality of his voice place him in a very high rank as a declamatory vocalist. One great charm of St. Paul is the beautiful metrical hymns with which it is interspersed, called chorales. The singing of these last night might have been improved upon, but still their intrinsic beauties were heard and appreciated; with more practice they would have delighted the audience. The chorus, "Rise up! arise! and shine!" was about the most effective. The exquisite soprano air, "Jerusalem! Jerusalem!" was the only solo sung by Miss Brady, and was given with her accustomed ease and correctness, but was deficient in that plaintive sympathetic expression which is essential to its proper delivery. The air, "But the Lord is mindful of his own," was admirably sung by Mrs. Cordner, and elicited great applause from the audience. The tenor recitatives and solos were entrusted to Mr. Ellard; he was very successful in his rendering of these parts, but was particularly impressive in the beautiful recitative descriptive of the death of Stephen. Of Mr. Waller's powerful rendering of the part of Saul it is only possible to speak in terms of eulogy. Perhaps he never displayed his rare vocal powers with greater effect than in his thrilling delivery of the passionate cry of penitence, "O God! have mercy upon me!" Mr. Packer presided at the organ, and by his masterly execution of the music produced all the magnificent effects that could be produced in the absence of a full instrumental accompaniment. The first part of the oratorio will be repeated next Monday evening, for the convenience of the second division of the members; and, judging from the high admiration expressed at the grandeur of the music, and the skill with which it was executed, it is probable that a large number of those who heard the oratorio last night will be present at its repetition.

BOTANIC GARDENS.—The band of the 12th Regiment will perform the following selection of music this afternoon, at three o'clock (weather permitting). Conductor, Mr. G. D. Callen. Programme:—Overture, Zampa, Herold; selection, Les Vepres Siciliennes, Verdi; waltz, Adelaide, Lammotte; selection, Lucia de Lammermoor, Donizetti; quadrille, Horton, Jullien; galop, California, Kuhner. God save the Queen.

SAILORS' HOME.—The contract for the erection of the Sailors' Home in Sydney has been taken by Mr. Lavers, of Newtown. The building is to be on the site formerly occupied by the Water Police Court, in Lower George-street. The work will be immediately proceeded with.

LECTURE.—An interesting and instructive lecture on the "Medical Aspect of Teetotalism," was delivered by Dr. J. C. Neild (late of Taranaki, New Zealand), in the Temperance Hall, yesterday evening. The attendance was numerous. The chair was taken by Mr. T. S. Glaister who in a few appropriate observations introduced the lecturer. Dr. Neild commenced by disclaiming any opposition to, or prejudice against, those who differed from him on the subject before him. He could not coincide with those who, through their zeal in the advocacy of any system or principle they might have adopted, cared less for truth than for victory. He then proceeded to discuss and explain the effects of alcoholic stimulants on man's physical system. The word intoxication was defined to be synonymous with poison, and the lecturer quoted authorities in support of his proposition, that the effects of alcoholic intoxication were essentially poisonous. The symptoms of alcoholic stimulants on the various organs of the body—especially of the brain—were elaborately explained, as also the structure and functions of the brain. The effects of these stimulants were an increased facility of talkativeness, greater rapidity of thought, a flushing of the face, and an increased action in all parts of the body. After a while this animation went off, and the circulation of blood not only went back to its natural flow, but below it in proportion to the power exercised by the stimulants. The appetite, which had been sharpened, was then lost, and the digestive organs became impaired. The disturbance to the system was followed by a corresponding relapse. The lecturer then explained the effects of different poisons on the different organs of the body, stating that each poison selected, as it were, one or more of the organs on which to exercise its deadly effect, and the organ on which alcoholic poison first exerted its power was the brain. From the brain the influence was diffused throughout the system, calling into active operation the lower passions, which made the adage of a "man making a beast of himself," not inappropriate to a person when in the state described, though such was no compliment to the brutes, for, as it had often been said, one man might lead a horse to the water but twenty could not make him drink. The effects of alcohol when a large quantity had been taken into the system were then particularised. First, a dull stupor, succeeded by lassitude and despondency, loss of appetite, dry furred tongue, and headache the next morning. The more direful results when long indulged in would, the lecturer remarked, require a medical Rembrandt to describe. The ultimate effect of alcohol was death, sudden and terrible sometimes, slow and stealthy at others, but certain always when taken in large quantities or long indulged in. In concluding, Dr. Neild addressed a few remarks to his audience on the obvious inferences of the facts adduced, and insisted that though those present might not be altogether convinced by his lecture, yet if they could see the terrible destruction to the physical frame, and blasting of happiness in the life as he had in the course of his professional experience, they would admit that water was best. The lecturer was repeatedly applauded during the delivery of his lecture, and at its close the usual compliment was enthusiastically accorded.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning a very serious accident arising out of the dangerous practice of allowing almost helpless infants to totter about the streets, took place in Pitt-street, about half-past ten o'clock. A little child of two years and a half old was toddling across the street, and unfortunately ran under the legs of a horse in a dray loaded with sugar. The child, whose name was Lydia Asley, was knocked down, and in its ordinary quiet movement the foot of the horse came in contact with the head of the child. Had it been a kicking horse death must have been inevitable; as it was, however, the injury was limited to a hit on the head. It was removed to the Infirmary, where, after examination, it was found no bones were broken. The drayman, who was but little to blame in the matter, except in the way of heedlessness, would have acted more wisely when the child was picked up senseless, to have furnished his name and number.

EN ROUTE TO KIANDRA.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.]

EDEN, September 24th.—The battle of the roads to Kiandra bids fair to equal the battle of the gauges. Eden v. Merimbula is now the question. During the time I have been here I have had opportunities of speaking with all classes of diggers and storekeepers who have travelled both roads, and their opinions are so divided that it is very difficult to come to any decision.

The complaint here is that Merimbula, a private township—gets a far greater share of the public money voted for roads than this place, a Government township. One great cause of complaint is, that the Government have commenced a road to Sturt township, a distance of some twelve miles—that they have cleared it for seven miles, and left it so that it is for all traffic purposes useless. In the map by Mr. Pearson, of the Surveyor-General's office, Sydney, by far the best yet published, the present roads will be seen at a glance. This new road is not marked, but by a reference to the map it will be seen that a direct line from Eden to Sturt will be about twelve miles—and the completion of it is what the community of this place require—for, irrespective of Kiandra, they say such a road would greatly facilitate the forwarding of wool from the interior to Eden for shipment. It is stated that by the expenditure of £3000 the remainder of the road might be cleared, and the road from Sturt to Cathcart placed in such a state of repair that traffic at all seasons would be easily accomplished; and without the expenditure of this sum, if the remainder of the road to Sturt was only cleared, drays would have no difficulty in making their way on either side of the present road to Cathcart—grass and water being abundant. I have it also, on good authority, if this road was cleared and placed in repair to Catchcart, that one of the largest coach proprietors in Victoria would place a line of American coaches between this place and Russell's, and that loading would be taken from Eden to Russell's, at this present time, for £25 per ton; two things most devotedly to be wished for.

A reference to the map I have above quoted will show that from Cathcart to Russell's is a direct line, and acknowledged by all to be a good road. The expenditure of such a sum of money would have the effect of opening a direct road, I think it could not be more advantageously laid out; it is for the Government to see if such is the case.

I have taken every means to get the best information I can, and, although the people here are naturally disposed to look upon Eden as the best route, I have only thought it right that you should be in possession of these opinions so generally expressed here, that attention may be called to it; and if they are, as I believe them to be, facts, some action may be taken.

Whatever disputes there may be with respect to the roads, there can be no doubt about the harbours. That Twofold Bay possesses advantages naturally superior to Merimbula, and that the bulk of the Victorian, Tasmanian, and South Australian traffic will be via Twofold Bay; and if such a road as I have described can be made, the forwarding of goods to Kiandra will no longer be a question of such doubt and uncertainty.

The Tasmania, from Hobart Town, arrived here at five a.m., and landed between thirty and forty passengers for Kiandra.

THE HAWKESBURY RACES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

STEWARDS: Messrs. R. Ridge, Rutter, Eather, Skuthorpe, Pitt, Town, Moses, Dargin, and Richards. Judge: W. M'Quade, Esq., J.P.

These races commenced yesterday, when, considering the very unsettled state of the weather, the attendance was by no means small, although very far from what we have upon other occasions witnessed. The Hawkesbury races have hitherto maintained the reputation of being the best meeting out of Sydney, but upon the present occasion we cannot congratulate ourselves upon the appearance of any of the "cracks." So far as the racing itself goes, it was first-rate, each race being gallantly contested; and the racing and riding in the "Squatters' Purse," particularly, was very much admired. Calypso was in splendid condition, and his racing was the wonder of the course, she having raced four heats before being declared the winner, and was hard pressed in each heat. Old Veno walked away with the "All-aged Stakes," after a narrow escape from Young Morgan. It was the general opinion, however, that Higgerson did not ask the old horse to do more than win. In the "Maiden Plate" Eclipse was looked upon as rather a dangerous antagonist, but the result, as below, will prove that he did not, by a long way, come up to expectation, it being a comparatively easy race for De Mestre's Archer. For the Richmond Purse, Bottler had it all his own way, Flying Doe (although the favourite at starting) disappointing the course by running in a bad third. So much for the racing. The arrangements of the officials gave every satisfaction, so far as the starting, weighing, &c., went, but we may be permitted to express a hope that more attention to *small matters* may be looked after upon future occasions. One remarkable fact connected with this meeting, which perhaps is worth noticing, was the disappearance of those "gambling arrangements" which generally grace the racecourse.

Below is the result of the racing for the

FIRST DAY.

FIRST RACE.—The Maiden Plate of 100 sovereigns, with a sweep of 5 sovereigns each added; for all horses that have never won an advertised prize over £30 at the time of entrance; second horse to receive 20 sovereigns from the prize; maidens at the time of starting allowed 5 lbs. Distance, 1¾ mile; entrance, 7 sovereigns.

Mr. E. De Mestre's b.c. Archer, 4 years, 8 st. 7 lb. (Cutts)	1
J. Onus' b.g. Bluetail Fly, aged, 9 st. 2 lb.	2
J. Cribb's blk. g. Luck's All, 6 years, 8 st. 11 lb.	3
Mr. Byrnes' b.h. Eclipse, 5 years, 5 st. 12 lb.	
J. Schofield's c. g. Ranting Joe, 6 years, 8 st. 11 lb.	

There was scarcely any betting on this race, any transactions being principally confined to Archer and Eclipse. Luck's All led from start, closely followed by Ranting Joe; Archer, however, soon went up, and passed the grand stand leading. Bluetail Fly made a rush about midway round the course, but could not reach Aarcher, who came in a tolerably easy winner; Bluetail Fly second. The time was very slow.

SECOND RACE.—The All-aged Stakes of 80 sovereigns, with a sweep of 5 sovereigns added, for all horses, weight or age; second horse to receive 10 sovereigns from prize. One event, twice round and a distance. Entrance, £5 10s.

Mr. J. Higgerson's c.g. Veno, aged 9 st. 2 lbs. (Higgerson)	1
J. Ivory's b.g. Young Morgan, aged 9 st. 2 lbs ...	2
J. Onu's b.c. Egremont, aged, 9 st. 2 lbs	

Betting in favour of Veno, but little done. The old horse led from the jump, and was never caught, coming in about a neck ahead of Morgan. Higgerson's generalship was much admired, and the horse received three hearty cheers from the spectators.

THIRD RACE.—The Squatters' Purse of 40 sovereigns, with a sweep of 2 sovereigns each added, for all horses that have never won a prize exceeding £50 at the time of entrance. Heats, once round and a distance. Second horse to receive 5 sovereigns from the prize. Entrance, £3.

Mr. J. Galpin's g. m. Calypso, aged, 8 st. 10 lb.	1	2	1
T. Ivory's c. g. Welcome, 5 years, 8 st. 11 lb.	1	0	0
C. Beale's b. g. Wonder, aged, 8 st. 12 lb.			

Calypso was the favourite at starting; Wonder, however, had some good admirers. The first heat ended in a dead heat between the grey mare and Wonder, after a desperate race from the starter's post. The next heat ended in a victory for the mare, after another desperate struggle from Wonder; Welcome being comparatively nowhere. The third heat Welcome cut out the racing, taking the lead, and maintaining it throughout, winning by about half a neck. The next and last heat was won by the gallant little mare comparatively easy. Welcome, although a much larger horse, proving himself a regular coward. A heavy shower lasted almost throughout this race.

FOURTH RACE.—The Richmond Purse of 50 sovereigns, with a sweep of 2 sovereigns each added; for all horses, weight for age; second horse to receive 7 sovereigns from the prize; one event, 1½ mile; entrance, £3 10s.

Mr. W. Town's b. h. Bottler, 6 years, 9 st. 2 lbs. ...	1
J. J. Driscoll's g. g. Swindler, 6 years, 8 st. 12 lbs. ...	2
T. Ivory's c. m. Flying Doe, 4 years, 6 st. 2 lbs.	

Flying Doe was considerably the favourite in this race, but she disappointed her admirers, as the race terminated in almost a canter for Bottler. Swindler ran very fairly, but Flying Doe was nowhere.

This terminated the day's racing, which, on the whole, was very good; the course was very soft; no accidents occurred, and the people behaved in a very creditable manner.

CAMPBELLTOWN, 24th September.—During the past week, we have had two temperance meetings at the Courthouse; on both of which occasions an address was delivered by Mr. Innis, a gentleman who, from purely philanthropic motives, is making a tour through the country advocating total abstinence principles. Although several gentlemen addressed the auditors, the speech of Mr. Innis was *the* speech of the evening, and evidently produced good effects, as many were induced to sign their names to "the pledge,"—in several cases, not for their own especial benefit, but for the laudable and disinterested purpose of encouraging others to take the first step on the narrow but eventually pleasant path of teetotalism.

MELBOURNE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MONDAY MORNING, September 24.—The first week of the Parliamentary recess has not been without political movement. Four vacancies in the Council have occurred, and two have been filled up—Captain Cole having been re-elected for the Central Province, and Mr. Degraves being elected to the seat for the Southern Province, vacated by Mr. Gideon Rutherford. Sir James F. Palmer has not excited opposition in the Western Province. Mr. J. P. Bear and Mr. William Hull are contesting the Central Province. So far no attempt has been made to improve the occasion offered by these vacancies. The same kind of well-to-do men who have sat in the House before, is considered up to the mark now—old colonists, wealthy and of "eminent respectability." Under the Constitution, certain periodical vacating of seats in rotation were arranged in order that public opinion might have a legitimate influence on the deliberations of the Upper House. Either the experiment has failed or the public is satisfied with the Council as composed; at least, so we are bound to conclude from the results. But it is very well known that the public is not satisfied with its upper class representatives. Better men were looked for, but none came forward. The fault lies with the constituencies which are small and exclusive—and it must be added not above the average in intelligence. The great question of squatting tenures, which must be settled next session, requires abler heads than even the Land Bill to bring to a successful termination. The country will have had six chances of speaking before it comes on. To all present appearances no sign will be made.

The prorogation of Parliament on Tuesday (after a session of nine months), was shorn of much of its pomp and glitter. The military were absent, and the sombre hues of the volunteer forces did not tell with similar effect as the red coats of the 40th would have done. As fine a body of men as could be found marched into the Parliament yard, and took up their station with a precision worthy of a regiment of the line; but grey mixture and dingy yellow belts in combination do not please the eye. Sir Henry Barkly arrived with his usual punctuality. Lady Barkly graced the occasion, but the sprinkling of ladies was thin, and their decorations were not lively in colour. The Foreign consuls mustered in strong force. Sir Henry's speech was like most official vice-regal documents of the kind when few topics of interest are available. The passage noticing the Land Bill ran thus:—"The bill for regulating the sale of Crown lands presents a settlement of a question which, since the introduction of Constitutional Government in the colony, has been foremost in importance in the public mind, and upon which, from the difficulty of reconciling conflicting interests and opinions, practical legislation has hitherto been found impossible. Mutual and liberal concessions by both branches of the Legislature have, at length resulted in the production of a measure which will, I trust, under the blessing of Divine Providence, materially facilitate the settlement and develop the resources of the colony. It will be the duty of my advisers to take immediate steps to give effect to the details of the bill, by the proclamation of commonages and the survey of lands for sale and lease, in accordance with its provisions." The 22nd October is the day named for the re-assembling of Parliament, but about the 20th November is named as the probable date.

Ministers will have enough work upon their hands during this short recess. The Estimates have to be prepared on a scale of increasing economy. The squatting tenures must be settled; the gold-fields are crying out for legislation; water supply must be provided for; the interest on the railway loan will become heavy, and must be provided for. They have, moreover, to strengthen their ranks by the addition of men of influence to fill the vacant seats at the Cabinet, of the Lands, and Survey, and the Public Works departments. There will be quite enough to do before the 20th of November brings Sir Henry Barkly to Parliament to open a session which bids fair to equal in duration that which has just been brought to a close.

If energy and determination will do it the Eleven of England will be brought over to Australia to take part in several trials of prowess at the "noble game" of cricket. At a meeting held at the Mechanics' Institute on Thursday last, the 20th (over which Sir Henry Barkly had promised to preside, but was prevented), resolutions were passed deciding that the necessary sum, £5000, should be raised either by the issue of 1000 shares at £5 each—£3000 being thus raised in Victoria and £2000 in New South Wales—the profits to be divided among the shareholders; or, in case this plan failed, that the matter be left to private enterprize. Other arrangements, including the appointment of a general and sub-committee, were also made, and the proceedings terminated with but one opinion—that the affair is a *fait accompli*, and that the eleven will display their skill early in the season 1861-2.

The 'Change movement is progressing wonderfully. Every morning, at half-past ten, nearly 100 merchants, traders, brokers, bankers, shop-owners, and others, assemble in the large room at the Exchange building, and transact business for the space of one hour. This has been so often attempted before and failed, that the success which has attended it on the present occasion is somewhat extraordinary. The mercantile world of Melbourne is finding that the solitary system will not answer, and that a man, although a trader, is a gregarious animal after all.

JOURNALISM IN TASMANIA.—We learn that on and after the 1st of October, the *Launceston Examiner* will be published as a daily. Hitherto it has been a tri-weekly, appearing on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons.

The *Melbourne Herald*, of the 19th instant, says:—At the Criminal Sessions, yesterday, a farm labourer, named Patrick Crane, was convicted of committing a rape on his employer's wife, while she was asleep. He was sentenced to be executed, but the sentence will abide the determination of the full court, on a point of law reserved by his Honor Mr. Justice Molesworth, at the request of the prisoner's counsel, Mr. Ireland, as to whether, under the circumstances disclosed in evidence, the crime of rape was committed.

INSOLVENCY IN VICTORIA.—Fraudulent and absconding insolvents are becoming as plentiful as blackberries, and scarcely a week passes but what some one or two are brought to justice.—*Melbourne Herald.*

THE TURF.—A general meeting of the Victoria Turf Club was held yesterday, to take into consideration the financial position of the club prior to arranging the programme for the coming spring meeting; but, as it appeared that the committee was not fully prepared with the necessary documents to lay before the meeting, the business was adjourned to next Tuesday week, when some very important matters will be submitted to the club, one being a proposition to establish a yearly race for three-year olds, to be called the Australian Derby Stakes; a sweepstakes of fifty sovereigns each, to be nominated as yearlings in March of each year, with allowances of weight to the colts and fillies of the other colonies.—*Argus*, 22nd September.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A SUCCESSFUL DIGGER.—On the 15th instant, a digger who, for some time, had lived on Cabbage Tree Hill, died at Mr. Quinn's residence, Cabbage Tree Flat, whilst sitting in a chair. The particulars of the case have been stated to us as follows:—Francis M'Elhone, a native of Cookstown, parish of Kildress, county Tyrone, Ireland, a miner, had been for some time complaining of pain in his bowels and casual attacks of dysentry. He was advised to send for a doctor, but declined. On Friday or Saturday one of his neighbours told him that it would be better for him to go to the Ballaarat Hospital. He replied it was too late. On Saturday last he paid a visit to Mr. Quinn, the owner of the brewery at Cabbage-tree Flat. M'Elhone took possession of a chair close to the fire, and placed his head between his hands—a position in which he had been observed sitting some time previously, and which, therefore, did not create particular attention. One or two other visitors dropped in, who inquired after M'Elhone. Mr. Quinn, pointing to the chair, replied, "There he is?" On their approach they could not get any answer from the occupant of the chair, and found that life was extinct. There was no inquest held, and deceased was buried the following Monday, the funeral being respectably attended. It was known in the neighbourhood that not only must M'Elhone be in possession of some money, but also that there was in existence a promissory note for £150, which he had lent to a friend a few months ago. Search was soon made, and there were found planted, under the fireplace and in different parts of the tent, £500 in two bank deposit receipts, one promissory note of £40, and another of £30; also twelve nuggets of different sizes, and £11 in bank notes. The promissory note for £150 did not then make its appearance, but on shaking the bedtick the following day it fell out. After a diligent search, a gold watch and two large nuggets, which were known to have been in possession of deceased, were not discovered. Deceased, it appears, died of disease of the heart.—*Creswick Advertiser.*

THE DEANERY OF SYDNEY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The family of "Anglicanus," which would seem to be numerous, has apparently been much disturbed by the few lines from me on this subject to which you gave insertion in Monday's paper. "Presbyter Anglicanus" and "Anglicanus" who I suppose is not a Presbyter, both attack me, and with some vehemence. Now, as I have little leisure for controversy, and still less claim to occupy space in your columns, I will endeavour to answer both my opponents in this letter, and that with as much clearness and brevity as I can command.

The question is simply this, what powers has the Queen conferred upon the Bishop of Sydney by virtue of the Letters Patent? The Bishop is empowered "to found one or more dignities in his Cathedral Church of St. Andrew's, in the city of Sydney, and also one or more archdeacons" within the diocese; he is also empowered "to collate one or more fit and proper persons *to be dignitaries* of the said cathedral church," and to be archdeacons. With these Letters Patent before him, how can "Anglicanus" assert, as he does assert, that "the power would not extend beyond the foundation of dignities." It is quite clear that the powers to found the *dignity*, whatever that dignity may be, and to appoint the *dignitary*, are equally granted; and the Letters contain the further provision, "that such dignitaries and archdeacons shall exercise such jurisdiction only as shall be committed to them by the bishop." But then it is asked, and very fairly asked, whether under the words "one or more dignities" in the cathedral church of St. Andrew's, the Bishop may legally appoint a Dean? The answer to this question depends on the meaning of the words "dignity" and "dignitary," as connected with a cathedral.

Dr. Hook in his Church Dictionary, thus explains the latter of these two words;—"Dignitary, one who holds cathedral or other preferments to which jurisdiction is annexed. The dignitaries in British cathedrals are for the most part the Dean, Precentor, Chancellor, Treasurer, and Archdeacon. The only dignitary in cathedrals of new foundation is the Dean ...... it is a vulgar error to style Prebendaries or Canons residentiary dignitaries." Into this vulgar error, however, "Anglicanus" has fallen, and through it has been led into asserting that the power to found one or more dignities means founding offices connected with the cathedral *that are not above the rank of Chancellor*, such offices not in fact being dignities at all. The whole matter is, however, clear, if the words used are taken in their usual acceptation; the power is interpreted as referring to any one or more of those dignities which ordinarily attach to a cathedral, one of these being the Dean. Stephens in his Laws of the Clergy, vol. 1, p. 405, thus writes: "*The title of Dean is a title of dignity*, as coming within all the three qualifications of a dignity laid down by Lyndwood .... By which rule, no stations in the cathedral, under the bishop, are dignitaries, strictly speaking, besides the dean and archdeacon." How is it possible, in the face of the authorities I have cited, for "Anglicanus" to maintain that the term dignitary means only that of chancellor, prebend, and canons. Nothing but a determination to make it bear this meaning can, I believe, lead any one to such a conclusion. Both your correspondents then object that in England bishops do not appoint deans; but what of this? "Anglicanus" admits that the appointment of deans is now in the Crown, and, if so, why may not the Crown transfer that power to a colonial bishop; and what then becomes of the alleged usurpation of the Royal prerogatives?

But "Anglicanus" ventures to state that the appointment of Dean "has never been with the Bishop." I, however, find Mr. Stephen giving a different account of the matter. When describing "the original institution of deaneries" he observes that the Bishop divided each diocese into deaneries, and over every such district *they* appointed a Dean "which in cities or large towns was called the Dean of the city or town, and in the country had the appellation of rural Dean," (Laws of the Clergy, vol. 1 p. 405.) I merely cite this to show that there is nothing so very repugnant to "ancient church custom" in finding a Bishop *when founding a deanery* making also the appointment of the Dean. "Presbyter Anglicanus" puts some questions to me in reference to what he calls "the wooden building in the old grave-yard." It will be answer sufficient for the present purpose to state that I agree with the Rev. G. King in regarding that building as the Cathedral Church of St. Andrew's, Sydney, and likewise as the parochial church of the district; and I think that your correspondents will have some difficulty to make us out to be in error. I must now add a remark or two about the Columbo case. "Anglicanus" does not choose to see the difference to which I alluded in my letter. Not having the patent of the Bishop of Columbo before me, and finding the Chief Justice express himself in a decided manner about usurping the prerogatives of the Crown, without referring to a clause which, on such a point, no judge would pass over without notice, I ventured to suppose and to suggest that the same supposition ought to have occurred to others that the words on which the whole question, so far as relates to the deanery of Sydney turns, were omitted, as is the case with regard to some other colonial Bishops, from the letters patent of the Bishop of Colombo. I should therefore like to ask "Anglicanus," as the possessor of this supposed authority, the following questions:—1st. Is the clause giving power to found one or more dignities in the Cathedral and to collate persons to them in the letters patent of the Bishop of Colombo? 2nd. Did the Bishop *found* a deanery? 3rd. Was the construction of the clause referred to (if it is to be found in the letters patent) argued or in any way brought under the notice of the Court? Until these points are cleared up, further discussion about the case is useless.

Having thus disposed of the material part of your correspondents' letters, I will only express my regret, though having little interest in the subject, that "Presbyter Anglicanus" should commence his epistle with a misrepresentation of certain matters which, having nothing to do with the present discussion, I may therefore pass by without further notice.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
E. Q.

26th September.

LASSITTER V. BELL.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I take the liberty of enclosing, for publication in your columns, a copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. Lassitter, together with a copy of my reply thereto. The subject has lately engrossed much of the public attention, and I consider it to be desirable that this correspondence should also appear before them. Requesting the favour of your publication of the letters at your earliest convenience,

I am, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
EDWARD BELL.

27th September.

Sydney, 26th September, 1860.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your notice of this date (being the third notice from you within the last fortnight), in which you state that the windows constructed by me on my premises in George-street, between the 1st and 15th instant, are a contravention of the Sydney Building Act, 8 Will. 4, No. 6, section 43.

In reply I have to inform you that I did not construct any windows in my shop front, between the 1st and 15th instant, nor has there been any bow window or other projection built with or added to the house since the framing of the Act to which you have referred. But supposing the window had been entirely renewed, I am happy to find that the exceptions in the 43rd section are sufficient to protect me from any further annoyance on your part.

You have done all in your power to annoy me during the last two years, and I shall be glad to learn when your communications are to cease.

I have altogether had four notices from your department informing me of supposed breaches of the Alignment Act, and the fifth still more absurd than the others, complaining of a breach of the Building Act, whereas, if you had done your duty in the first instance, you might have ascertained that there was no encroachment or projection whatever contrary to either of the Acts to which you have referred.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) FREDERICK LASSITTER.

Midday, Thursday, 27th September, 1860.

Sir,—Your letter of yesterday's date has this moment reached me.

Without admitting the correctness of the statements contained therein, I wish to deny one of them *most emphatically*, viz., that where you say "I have done all in my power to annoy you *during the last two years.*" I am not aware that I had ever interfered with you or yours in any way until the present month; had I done so, there is little doubt that your version of the affair would have been freely laid before the public.

Perhaps, you can inform me what reason you have to assert that you, of all other citizens, have been singled out for annoyance. I have not been City Surveyor above one year, and I am quite sure my duties or acts as City Engineer have never interfered with you.

If, as you say, you are right in what you have done, and the law fairly holds you to be so, no one will be more pleased than myself; but you must not conclude, because I differ with you, and think the citizens are justly entitled by law to a twelve feet pathway at that spot, that the steps I am necessarily obliged to take to secure the citizens' rights are in any way personal or intended to persecute you.

The citizens of George-street, generally, have set back their houses to the proper alignment—even your next door neighbour—without a murmur, and have made that street the leading thoroughfare of the city. They have, in fact, brought the property in that street to its present value (that which you hold amongst the rest). And are you now prepared to say that you will hold the footpath from your neighbours and fellow-citizens, who have conformed to the laws?

Your accusing me of annoying you will no more deter me from doing my duty than your criminal prosecutions. And, as I believe your accusation has only been written with a view to publication, and to influence the public mind against me, I shall send a copy of this to the papers, and ask the favour of its publication.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
EDWARD BELL.

Mr. Frederick Lassitter, George-street, Sydney.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In answer to a letter which appeared in your columns of this day, signed "Civis," I am bound to admit that some trouble was experienced in getting the plugs out, not only in William-street, but in other places where we opened them in the course of our practice on Wednesday last; and I may inform "Civis" that the delay was caused by the improper construction of the plugs in the district which we visited, and I have this day been in communication with the Mayor, with a view of remedying those defects.

I must, however, give the authorities the credit of having a good supply of water at all points we opened plugs.

In conclusion, I must thank your correspondent for the interest he seems to have taken in the matter, as it shows that we have at least one *citizen* who is anxious for the good working of our public institutions.

THOMAS J. BOWN,
Superintendant Fire Brigade.

NEW ZEALAND.

By the Kate, from Auckland, we have six days later news, viz., to the 14th instant.

With reference to the Native Offenders' Bill, which has now been thoroughly debated in the House of Assembly, the *Southern Cross* of the above date says:—The second reading has been carried; but only by the somewhat summary process of making it a Ministerial measure,—treating it as a vote of confidence or of want of confidence, with the intimation, in the latter event, of either a resignation of office or a dissolution. This course was much complained of in the House, even by some avowed supporters. The measure itself can be of no earthly use to Taranaki, where a strong measure (martial law) is in force; while it forbodes serious injury to Auckland. Were it likely to have any effective force in bringing the war to a speedy conclusion, which, if creditably arrived at, is, we presume, now the main object among every one of us, we could turn a blind eye to many of its objectionable clauses. But it must be hoped, at least, that the war will be confined to Taranaki, and to that province the Act, if passed, will not really apply. It will not strengthen the hands of the Government, but will afford them the means of annoying individuals at pleasure. Considering the spleen which they have shown, and the invective which they have not been able to refrain from, we can easily understand how the new-born power would be first employed, were it not for one restraining cause—namely that the desire has been imputed—the expectation entertained; and it may fairly be presumed that their better judgment will make a point of falsifying the prediction. A strong effort, we understand, is intended, should the bill pass into law in New Zealand, to procure, as a last resource, its disallowance by the Home Government. For our own part, we not only see no use in the additional powers conveyed, but infinite mischief. Perhaps there is no better authority on such a question than Mr. Dillon Bell—a member who gives his willing support to the present Ministry whenever he is able. He avowed his opinion that if the bill became law, it would render the Northern Island uninhabitable. That it will put a stop to immigration, is clear. The Auckland Superintendent stated roundly—and we must give him the credit of having made a most effective speech—that unless essential alterations were made in committee, he should feel it his duty to warn Auckland immigration agents, both in this province and in England, that intending immigrants should no longer be recommended to come out.

"RANDOM FIRING."—The authorities would do well to publish some regulations respecting random ball practice in the parishes surrounding Sydney. From the height of Paddington random shots are fired, very often towards the Randwick racecourse, with no bad intention, but the inexperienced in arms are not aware of the danger of aimless shooting. A few evenings ago a ball came chirping from Paddington, and passed overhead of a private carriage on the Randwick Road.

FIVE DOCK ROAD.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Five Dock was held, pursuant to advertisement, at the St. Alban's School, Five Dock, last Friday evening, the 21st instant, at seven o'clock—Mr. Alderton in the chair. The following four resolutions were then duly put and passed:—1st. On the motion of Mr. Pitts, seconded by Mr. W. Croker, it was resolved, "That this meeting considers the Five Dock Road to be in a very bad and dangerous state, and that it requires immediate repair." 2nd. On the motion of Mr. Murray, seconded by Mr. Amor, it was then resolved, "That this meeting is of opinion that the money granted of late years for the repair of the Five Dock Road has been injudiciously laid out, and that B. C. Rodd, Esq., has not the confidence of this meeting." The third resolution, put and passed, was proposed by Mr. Knight, and seconded by Mr. Budd. It was to the following effect: "That this meeting recommends Mr. John Croker, Mr. Robert Murray, and Mr. John Derny, resident landholders, as qualified persons to act as trustees for the Five Dock Road." The fourth resolution, put and passed, was proposed by Mr. R. C. Murray, and seconded by Mr. J. Croker. It was as follows: "That Mr. Murray and Mr. Amor be appointed a deputation to wait upon John Lucas, Esq., with the foregoing resolutions (signed by the chairman on behalf of the meeting), and to request him to use his best exertions to have them carried into immediate effect." Having transacted this business, the meeting broke up.

THE COAL TRADE.—On 19th instant, a public meeting was held at Melbourne of persons interested in the coal trade, to consider the propriety of addressing a remonstrance to the coal companies at Newcastle, New South Wales, complaining of the inferior quality of the coal supplied by them. Mr. G. A. Mouritz occupied the chair. Mr. James L. Bourke proposed the following memorial:—"We, the undersigned coal importers of this city, beg to call the attention of the directors of the Australian Agricultural Company to the inferior quality of all the coals lately shipped from your port, being very slaty, and not properly screened, as you profess them to be, which has given very general dissatisfaction to the public; in fact, so much so, that in many cases purchasers refuse paying for them. The subscribers hereof, have for colonial coals, nearly, if not altogether, confined themselves to your pits, thus occasioning the largest consumption, and have this day resolved that unless their desire of having the coal properly screened, and of good quality, free from slate, be complied with, they are determined to give their support to another company." Mr. Lamond seconded this resolution. The resolution was not favourably received by the meeting, being considered unnecessarily strong, and eventually it was withdrawn by the mover in favour of another resolution, moved by Mr. Barker and seconded by Mr. Marshall, as follows:—"That this meeting respectfully, yet most strongly, remonstrates with the coal companies at Newcastle, and more especially with the Australian Agricultural Company, on the following grounds, namely:—First: That their coals are not properly cleaned. As far as can be judged here, no portion of the shale or slate is removed from the coal at the mines. This is a serious loss to the trade in freight as well as cost, and a vexation and loss to the consumer. Second: That the coal is not screened before shipment, although professed to be so, the proportion of small coal having of late largely increased. Third: That they are deficient in weight, the loss from this cause being from one to four per cent. These complaints, therefore, this meeting asks the company to remove." This resolution was unanimously passed, together with another ordering that a memorial to that effect be prepared, signed, and transmitted to the Newcastle Coal Companies as quickly as possible; and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 25th September, 1860.

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND SUPPLIES.—Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars, see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office
Erection of Gaol at Grafton	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 2nd October
Erection of Court-house, Grafton	
Erection of Court House, Wagga Wagga	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 9th October
Erection of Gaol at Wagga Wagga	
Erection of Gaol at Mudgee	
Erection of Court-house, Mudgee	
Supply of Metal at Grass-tree Hill, Great Northern Road—1st District	
Erection of Court and Watch-house at Lismore	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 16th October
Erection of Court-house, Tamworth	
Erection of Court and Watch-house, Panbula	
Erection of Outbuildings, Watch-house, Muswellbrook	
Erection of Additions to Watch-house, Deniliquin	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 23rd October
Construction of Jetty at Bateman's Bay	
Construction of two Mud Punts for Steam Dredge Hunter, at Newcastle	
Erection of Watch-house, Penrith	
Erection of Court-house and repairs to Watch-house, Balranald	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 30th October
Erection of Watch-house, Bingera	
Erection of Watch-house, Bowenfels	
Erection of Watch-house, Tenterfield	
Erection of Court and Watch-house, Ulladulla	
Erection of Court and Watch-house, Adelong	
Erection of Court and Watch-house, Timbarra	
Erection of Court and Watch-house, Nowra	
Erection of Watch-house, Lake Macquarie Road	
Erection of Watch-house, Howlong, near Albury	
Construction of Hume Bridge	
Construction of Great Northern Road, 2nd District	
Repairs to Berrima gaol	
Wollongong Harbour Works	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 13th November
Improvement of Kiama Harbour	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 20th November
Designs for new Houses of Parliament	On 1st March, 1861.

W. M. ARNOLD.

Department of Public Works, Sydney,
10th September, 1860.

REDUCED RATES.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, MONEY ORDER BRANCH.—His Excellency the Governor-General, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following revised rates and regulations for the Money Order Branch of the New South Wales Electric Telegraph Department.

On and after the 17th instant, money orders can be transmitted by electric telegraph between the undermentioned stations, and at the rates and under the regulations following:—

Stations.

Sydney Gundagai West Maitland
Goulburn Albury Newcastle
Yass Windsor Bathurst.

Money orders to be limited to £20 in favour of the same payee on the same day.

The charge or premium to be 6d. (sixpence) for any sum not exceeding £10 (ten pounds), and 1s. (one shilling) above £10 (ten pounds), and not exceeding £20 (twenty pounds), in addition to the minimum charge for transmission of a message between any two of the above-named stations.

All money orders will be delivered to the payees as telegrams, and the money due will be payable on demand at the Telegraph Offices, by cheque on the Bank of New South Wales, or other most convenient bank, should there be no local branch of the Bank of New South Wales.

Parties transmitting money orders will be informed by telegraph (without charge), as soon as their orders have been paid.

Receipts will in all cases be given for money deposited, and required for money paid.

W. M. ARNOLD.

N.B.—It is proposed to extend these arrangements hereafter to the sister colonies, and to such other stations within New South Wales as may appear advisable.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 22nd September, 1860.

TENDERS FOR WORKS AND SUPPLIES.—Tenders are invited for the following Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony.

Description of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be Received.
Buoy for Newcastle Harbour ...	26th September
Clothing, &c	25th September
Conveyance of Mails	24th October.

E. C. WEEKES.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
29th September, 1860.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.—Conveyance being required for the Post Office mails from and to the undermentioned places "for one or three years," from the 1st January, 1861, persons disposed to contract for providing the same are invited to transmit their offers, in writing, to the General Post Office, before 12 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of October next, endorsed, "Tender for Conveyance of Mails."

WESTERN ROAD.

1.—To and from Railway Terminus and Post Office, Parramatta, Baulkham Hills, and Windsor, six days a week.
2.—To and from Windsor, Pitt Town, Wiseman's Ferry, and St. Alban's, twice a week; or,
3.—To and from Parramatta and Wiseman's Ferry, via Castle Hill and Dural, twice a week.
4.—To and from Windsor and Pitt Town, twice a week.
5.—To and from Wiseman's Ferry and St. Alban's, twice a week.
6.—To and from Wiseman's Ferry and Mangrove Creek, once a week.
7.—To and from Windsor and Richmond, six days a week.
8.—To and from Windsor, Wilberforce, Sackville Reach, via Ebenezer and Portland Head, thrice a week.
9.—To and from Richmond, North Richmond, and Lamrock's Inn, three times a week.
10.—To and from Sackville Reach and Lower Portland, (the junction of the Colo and Hawkesbury Rivers,) thrice a week.
11.—To and from Richmond and Camden, via Castlereagh, Penrith, Mulgoa, and Greendale, three times a week.
12.—(Morning Mail.) To and from Parramatta Railway Terminus and Post Office, and Penrith, six days a week.
13.—(Afternoon Mail.) To and from Parramatta Railway Terminus and Post Office, and Penrith, six days a week.
14.—To and from Penrith, Hartley, and Bathurst, six days a week.
15.—To and from Bathurst and Sofala, three days a week.
16.—To and from Sofala and Tambaroora, once a week.
17.—To and from Hartley and Mudgee, six days a week, with a branch post on horseback to and from Rylstone and junction of Mudgee Road, three days a week.
18.—To and from Mudgee and Wellington, via Merrendee, once a week.
19.—To and from Mudgee and Cobbora, once a week.
20.—To and from Cobbora and Mundooran, once a week.
21.—To and from Coonamble and Merri Merri (M'Lean's Station), once a week.
22.—To and from Mudgee and Long Creek, via Avisford, Grattai, Louisa Creek, Richardson's Point, and Campbell's Creek, twice a week.
23.—To and from Bathurst, Guyong, and Orange, three or six times a week.
24.—To and from Orange and Molong, three times a week.
25.—To and from Orange, or Molong, and South Wangan, Lachlan River, once a week.
26.—To and from Molong and Obley, once a week.
27.—To and from Obley and Alguilah (Harris' Station), Bogan River, once a week.
28.—To and from Wellington and Dubbo, twice a week.
29.—To and from Dubbo and Cobbora, once a week.
30.—To and from Dubbo and Cannonbar, via Drungalee, once a week.
31.—To and from Bathurst and Carcoar, three times a week.
32.—To and from Carcoar and Canowindra, once or twice a week.
33.—To and from Carcoar and Cowra, twice a week.
34.—To and from Bathurst and O'Connell, twice a week.
35.—To and from O'Connell and the Fish River Creek, once a week.
36.—To and from Bathurst and Rockley, via Lagoons, twice a week.
37.—To and from Rockley and Tuena, once or twice a week.
38.—To and from Rockley and Swatchfield, Isabella River, once a week.
39.—To and from Bathurst and Long Swamp, via Calula, once a week.

SOUTHERN ROAD.

1.—To and from the Railway Terminus and Post Offices, Campbelltown and Camden, via Narellan, six days a week.
2.—To and from Campbelltown and Picton, via Menangle, six days a week.
3.—To and from Camden and the Oaks, via Brownlow Hill and Lowe's Hill, six days a week, and the Oaks and Burragorang, three days a week.
4.—To and from Campbelltown and Goulburn, six days a week.
5.—To and from Campbelltown, Appin, Woonona, and Wollongong, six days a week.
6.—To and from Wollongong and Dapto, six days a week.
7.—To and from Dapto and Shellharbour, twice a week.
8.—To and from Dapto, Jamberoo, Kiama, and Shoalhaven, six times a week.
9.—To and from Shoalhaven and Nerriga, via Sassafras, once a week.
10.—To and from Nerriga and Braidwood, once a week.
11.—To and from Ulladulla and Bateman's Bay, twice a week.
12.—To and from Bateman's Bay and Moruya, via Mullenderree, twice a week.
23—To and from Nelligen (Clyde River), and Braidwood, twice a week.
14.—To and from Braidwood, Mullenderree, and Moruya, via Reidsdale and Araluen, twice a week.
15.—To and from Braidwood, Bell's Creek, Major's Creek, and Bell's Paddock, thrice a week.
16.—To and from Braidwood, and Little or Mongarlow River, once or twice a week.
17.—To and from Major's Creek, Oranmore, and Stoney Creek, via Ballalaby, thrice a week.
18.—To and from Berrima and Sutton Forest, six days a week.
19.—To and from Marulan and Bungonia, thrice a week.
20.—To and from Goulburn and Kenny's Point, via Bangalore, once a week.
21.—To and from Goulburn and Taralga, via Tarlo and Chatsbury, once a week.
22.—To and from Goulburn and Tuena, via Laggan, once a week.
28.—To and from Binda and Bigga, once a week.
24.—To and from Bungendore and Molonglo, thrice a week.
25.—To and from Cooma and Buckley's Crossing Place, via Woolway and Jejizrick, once a week.
26—To and from Cooma and Bombala, twice a week.
27.—To and from Bombala and Delegate, once or twice a week.
29.—To and from Yass and Albury, three times a week.
29.—To and from Yass and Burrowa, via Binnalong, twice a week.
30.—To and from Burrowa and Cowra, via Marengo and Bumbaldry, once a week.
31.—To and from Marengo and Morangarell, Bland's Plains, once a week.
32.—To and from Burrowa and Reid's Flat, via Hovell's Creek and Phil's Creek, once a week.
33.—To and from Binalong and Murrumburrah, twice a week.
34.—To and from Murrumburrah and Wagga Wagga, via the Levels, twice a week.
35.—To and from Gundagai and Tumut, thrice a week.
36.—To and from Adelong and Tumut, thrice a week.
37.—To and from Tarcutta and Adelong, thrice a week.
38.—To and from Tarcutta and Wagga Wagga, once a week.
39.—To and from Wagga Wagga and Deniliquin, once a week.
40—To and from Wagga Wagga, Lang's Crossing Place, and Balranald, once a week.
41.—To and from Lang's Crossing Place and Deniliquin, twice a week.
42.—To and from Deniliquin and Moama, thrice a week.
43.—To and from Deniliquin and Albury, once a week.
44.—To and from Deniliquin, Moulamein, and Balranald, by way of Moolpar, once a week.
45.—To and from Balranald and Wentworth, via Euston, once a week.

NORTHERN ROAD.

1.—To and from Sydney and Gosford, via Peat's Ferry, once a week.
2.—To and from Gosford and Kincumber, once a week.
3.—To and from the Newcastle Wharf, the Post Office, and the Railway Terminus, twice or more daily, with a seat for the Guard.
4.—To and from Tinonee and Wingham, twice a week.
5.—To and from Tinonee and Port Macquarie, via Torce, twice a week. To provide a boat at Tinonee.
6.—To and from Tinonee and Redbank, twice a week.
7.—To and from Tinonee and Cundle Town, via Jones' Island, twice a week.
8.—To and from Port Macquarie, Rolland's Plains, and Kempsey, twice a week.
9.—To and from Armidale and Kempsey, via Belgrave, once a fortnight.
10—To and from the Railway Terminus, and Post Office, East Maitland, Morpeth, and Hinton, daily.
11.—To and from Hinton and Dungog, via Seaham and Clarence Town, three times a week.
12.—To and from Dungog and Bandon Grove, twice or thrice a week.
13.—To and from Gresford and Eccleston, once a week.
14.—To and from Gresford and Lostock, twice a week.
15.—To and from East Maitland and Mount Vincent, once a week.
16.—To and from West and East Maitland and Morpeth, daily.
17.—To and from Maitland, Millfield, and Wollombi, three times a week.
18.—To and from Singleton and Fordwich, twice a week.
19.—To and from Singleton and Jerry's Plains, by way of Cockfighter's Creek, and in time of flood via Thorley's, three times a week.
20.—To and from Singleton and Murrurundi, twice a week.
21.—To and from Murrurundi and Armidale, three times a week.
22.—To and from Cassilis, Coolah, and Coonabarabran, once a week.
23.—To and from Coolah and Denison Town, once a week.
24.—To and from Coolah and Gulligal, once a week.
25.—To and from Wee Waa and Coonabarabran, via Talluba and Wangan, once a week; or
26.—To and from Coonabarabran and Walgett, once a week.
27.—To and from Murrurundi, Breeza, and Gunnedah, once a week.
28.—To and from Gulligal and Warialda, once a week.
29.—To and from Fort Bourke and Mount Murchison, Darling River, once a fortnight.
30.—To and from Bendemeer and Bundarra, once a week.
31.—To and from Armidale, Byron, and Frazer's Creek, via Moredon, Paradise Creek, Newstead, Inverell, and Buckalla, once a week.
32—To and from Armidale, and Grafton once weekly.
33.—To and from Glen Innes and Wellingrove, twice a week.
34—To and from Tenterfield and Frazer's Creek, once a week.
35.—To and from Grafton and Tabulam, once weekly, and Tabulam and Tenterfield, via Table Land (Timbarra Gold Fields) twice a week.
36—To and from Casino and the Richmond River Heads, once a week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From and to the General Post Office, Sydney, and each of the following places, daily or twice a day, viz.:—
1.—Watson's Bay, via St. Mark's and Waverley.
2.—Cook's River,
3.—Randwick.
4.—St. Leonard's, North Shore.

With regard to Nos. 1, 12, 13, and 14, Western Road and Nos 1, 2, and 4 Southern Road, it will form a condition of the contract, that should there at any time during the term of the contract be communication by railway established between any of the places, either wholly or in part, the Government may, by giving one calendar month's notice in writing to the contractor, of their intention so to do, either determine the contract, or deduct from the contract price the amount that shall be charged by, and actually paid to, the Railway Commissioners, for the conveyance of the mails along any portion of the road between any of the places.

It will be optional with the parties tendering to propose the mode of conveyance, and it may be found necessary to adopt horse mails on many lines where wheeled carriages have been or are now used; but on all roads where wheeled vehicles can travel, a preference will be given to carriages licensed for a LIMITED number of passengers.

Mail guards and postal inspectors must be conveyed free, but each tender must state the sum per seat required for every additional passenger who may at any time be sent by order of the Government.

The mails are to be dispatched on the days and hours to be fixed by the Postmaster-General, either according to the present arrangement, or as he may afterwards determine for the public convenience, but no contractor will be bound to travel at a quicker rate than eight miles an hour, including all stoppages. A fine of 5s. for every five minutes' delay after the specified time of starting, and a like penalty for every ten minutes' delay after the specified time of arrival, except for the first five or ten minutes respectively, will be invariably imposed, unless satisfactory certificates be given that the obstacles were insuperable.

It must be understood that in all instances the usual road between the places mentioned, is to be travelled; and where no mail has previously run, the route directed by the Postmaster-General must be pursued, or that specified by the contractor in his tender.

Intending contractors must understand that no excuse for delay will be entertained unless supported by certificates from persons of known respectability as to the cause of delay, and that it is not attributable to the absence of ample provision, both for ordinary duties, and to overcome difficulties arising from rivers or creeks, floods, heavy roads, or the occurrence of accidents to men, horses, or vehicles employed. And it must be clearly understood, that in every case the passengers must be a secondary consideration to the mails, and that postal inspectors, country postmasters, and mail guards, have instructions to see that such is practically the case.

The Contractors will carry all bags, letters, packets, and newspapers delivered to them, under the authority of the Postmaster-General, or any of the Postmasters, and shall provide secure lockers for the mails in carriages, waterproof coverings for the mails on horseback, and leather pouches for loose letters and newspapers.

Contractors will be required to convey loose letters given to them by any Postmaster for delivery on the road, and unless specially exempted, shall, when applied to by any person on the road, receive letters for conveyance to the nearest Post Office; but in other respects they will be bound to prevent the carriage of any letter or packet, by any of their servants or passengers, or otherwise to the prejudice of the Post Office revenue, under penalty of £5 for each and every offence.

Contractors will be strictly bound not to assign any portion of their contract without consent of the Postmaster-General.

The drivers and postmen are to be men of certified good conduct.

All fines and penalties incurred under the agreement are to be deducted by the Postmaster-General from the quarterly instalments falling due to the contractor, and to be considered as over and above any penalties provided by any Act of Council.

Each tender must bear the signatures of two respectable and solvent persons, engaging to enter into a bond with the contractor, to double the amount of the contract, for the safety of the mails, and the due performance of the contract, and every stipulation therein.

The hours of starting from each Post Office, or stage, and other particulars, may be ascertained at the General Post Office, where parties proposing to tender are invited to seek information.

Printed forms of tender may be had on application at the General and all other Post Offices throughout the colony; and if contractors do not sign their bonds within the space of two calendar months from the date of their tenders being accepted, the Government reserves the power of cancelling their contracts at such period as may be found expedient.

E. C. WEEKES.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Notice is hereby given that interest is allowed by this Bank on fixed deposits as follows, namely,

At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 12 months.
4 ditto ditto ditto 6 months.
3 ditto ditto ditto 3 months.

For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.
Sydney, 1st September.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—It is hereby notified that a Branch of this Bank is now open at Eden, Twofold Bay, for the transaction of all usual banking business.

ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 29th June.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1852.)
Paid-up Capital ... ... £500,000.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

		Per Annum.
Repayable on	7 days' notice ...	2½ per cent.
Ditto	on 15 ditto ditto... ...	3 ditto
Ditto	on 3 months' ditto ...	4 ditto
Ditto	on 6 ditto ditto... ...	5 ditto
Ditto	on 12 ditto ditto... ...	5½ ditto

On deposits of large amounts, interest according to special arrangement.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up Capital £1,260,000
Reserve Fund 252,000

Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after date, as under, viz.:—

	Per Annum.
Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal ...	2½ per cent.
Ditto 15 ditto...	3 ditto
Ditto 3 months' ditto	4 ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto	5 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto...	5½ ditto

And on deposits of large amount, according to special arrangement.

Drafts are issued on the following Agencies of the Corporation in this colony:—

Adelong, Braidwood, Kiandra, Tumut, Yass, and Windeyer (Western Gold Fields).

GEORGE K. INGELOW, Manager.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—The Directors have the satisfaction to draw the attention of intending assurers to the important and peculiar privileges accorded to the Society by its ACT OF INCORPORATION, among which are the following:—

(1) The Protection to a gradually increasing amount of all its policies after an endurance of two years, against the operation of laws relating to insolvency.

(2) The Protection of Policies of Married Women against the debts or control of their husbands.

(3) For the encouragement of small assurers, their policies are relieved from the heavy tax involved in taking out letters of administration, &c.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS for Assurance of £100, with bonus additions.

Age,	25	35	45	55
Premium,	£2 2 8	£2 15 4	£3 16 0	£5 12 2

Comparative view of bonuses accruing to a Policy of Assurance of £500, effected at the age of 40 in different offices.

An English Proprietary Company, ten premiums paid......	£50 16 8
Scottish "Widows' Fund" (Mutual), seven premiums paid......	0 0 0
AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, five premiums paid	81 13 7

For full tables see prospectus.

General conditions as to surrenders, voyaging, residence abroad, loans to members, payment of claims, &c., &c., will be found to be more than usually liberal.

Prospectuses, printed forms, and all information may be obtained from any of the agents, or at the Principal Office.

ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary.
Hunter-street, 15th February, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
Established upwards of half a century.
Subscribed and Invested Capital, £1,600,000
Annual income, £170,000, and rapidly increasing.
Rest to meet unusual loss, £200,000.
Premiums for Dwelling and Counting Houses.

Brick or Stone with slated or metal roofs, from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per cent. per annum. Ditto with shingled roofs, 3s. 9d. to 5s. 9d. Household furniture at the same rate as the buildings.

Premium for Buildings, Storing Merchandise, or in which trades are carried on.

Brick or Stone with slated or metal roofs, from 3s. 9d. to 5s. 3d. Ditto with shingled roofs, 6s. to 7s. 6d. Merchandise at the same rate as the building.

Bricknogged and Weatherboard Buildings, from 7s. 6d. to 20s.

Ships in Harbour or in Dock, in the Port of Sydney:—
With warranty not to repair, 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
With liberty to repair, 11s. 3d. Ships building as may be agreed.

Losses from Fire by Lightning made good; and all claims, on adjustment, paid in Sydney.

GRIFFITHS FANNING, and CO., Agents, Spring-st.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,259,760.
Income, 1859—£213,228; invested funds, £453,675.

DIRECTORS.
James Gill, Esq.—Chairman.
Alfred Ross, Esq., | A. B. White, Esq.
Superintendent.—James Rattray, Esq.
Medical Referee.—John Moon, Esq.
Solicitor.—Alexander Dick, Esq.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances effected at the reduced rates of premium.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The rates charged in Australia are the same as those in England.

No extra charge to members of Volunteer Corps.

Forms of proposal and every information may be obtained on application at the Company's office, in Sydney, 60, Margaret-street.

WILLIAM RAE, resident secretary.

SYDNEY BRANCH.—VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established in Melbourne, in 1849.)
Paid-up Capital £100,000.
Accumulated and Invested Capital, £150,000.
SYDNEY OFFICE, Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Oriental Bank.

MELBOURNE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Henry Miller, M.L.C., Chairman.
William Hull, J.P., Deputy-Chairman.
John Brown, Esq.
John Dinwoodie, J.P.
George Kirk, Esq.
The Hon. William Highett, M.L.C.
SYDNEY BOARD.

A Branch office of this Company will be opened on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at the above address, under the management of the undersigned. An influential local board of direction is in course of formation.

The Directors of this Company consider themselves warranted in anticipating an enlarged share of the current insurance business of this district, from the well-acquired character of the office as regards

FINANCIAL POSITION, which is one of recognised security;
PROMPT SETTLEMENTS; and
LIBERALITY in the adjustment of claims.

FIRE.

Policies are issued to the extent of £5000 on single risks and at the lowest current rates of premium.

MARINE

Risks are taken to a limit of £10,000 on one bottom. The attention of the mercantile community is directed to the fact that the company have branch offices at

London Hongkong, and
Bombay Mauritius
Calcutta

And that insurers having missions to or from either port have the option of declaring their losses payable at London, Sydney, or Melbourne, as may be required.

Open policies are issued to cover any species of business in which they may be necessary.

In connection with the above office, and conducted under similar auspices, is the

VICTORIA LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

in which the life business is effected at the lowest rates of premium, and with all the financial advantages offered by the most reputable London offices.

No reference to head office required. Insurances effected on application to

C. M. SMITH, Resident Secretary.
Sydney, 15th September.

LIFE ASSURANCE.—The EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY issues Policies, available in Europe, India, and the colonies, for Life Assurance, for Endowments, and for Annuities, upon terms and rates of the most liberal and beneficial character to policy-holders. Prospectuses and every information at the Sydney Branch Office of the Society, Wynyard-square; and at the branch offices in Melbourne, Adelaide, and Launceston.

J. G. WALLER and CO., agents, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

SYDNEY PATENT ICE COMPANY.—The want of a regular supply of Ice having been so long felt by the inhabitants of Sydney and its vicinity, the SYDNEY PATENT ICE COMPANY, now established, have pleasure in announcing that they have in course of completion one of Harrison's patent ice-making machines, similar to those constructed by P. N. Russell and Co., and so well known from the success that has attended them in Victoria and South Australia, and that they will be in a position to commence the manufacture of ice upon an extensive scale, for the ensuing year.

Any information that may be required respecting the above, can be obtained on application to P. N. RUSSELL and CO., Sydney Foundry, George-street, or JAMES HARRISON, Patentee, Geelong.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY MEAT COMPANY. Capital, £50,000.—Messrs. DAVIS, NEALE, DAVIDSON, PEISLEY, DEMPSEY, and CO. beg to inform their numerous customers, and the trade in general, that having leased the Liverpool Abattoirs, they intend conveying meat from thence to Sydney by rail, and that they will always have a large and constant supply ready for sale on the immediate arrival of the train at the Sydney terminus, and also that purchasers may rely on the meat being delivered in a proper, cleanly, and expeditious manner. The meat trains will arrive twice per diem—one in the morning, at 5 o'clock, and at 3 in the afternoon.

NOTICE to Parties about to proceed to the Kiandra Gold-fields.—Do not sacrifice your goods, for the undersigned will STORE GOODS of all description at a mere nominal rate, for the term of two years, and advance two-thirds of the value of the same, if required, for any length of time that may be agreed upon.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO., Labour Bazaar,
285, 287, 289, 291, and 293, Pitt-street.
Established 1840.

TO STOREKEEPERS, Publicans, and others, about to commence business at the new Gold-fields.—The undersigned have on hand a large assortment of Portable FURNITURE, viz., Dining Tables, Chairs, Washstands, Sofas, Iron Bedsteads and Stretchers, Chests of Drawers, &c., made expressly for the interior, being plain, substantial, and cheap, and, above all, pack in a very small compass.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO., Labour Bazaar,
285, 287, 289, 291, and 293, Pitt-street.

PARTIES FURNISHING should visit the Labour Bazaar; where they will find every requisite for furnishing, from the drawing-room to the kitchen, with the great advantage of immediate selection.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO., Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

PARRAMATTA.—WILLIAMS' FAMILY HOTEL has private suits of apartments for families seeking change of air and recreation, &c., &c. Has frequently been honoured with the visits of his Excellency the Governor-General, Lady Denison, and family, and numerous other families of distinction, who have expressed their entire satisfaction.

The situation is recommended by the most eminent of the medical profession, for change of air, and invariably those who have availed themselves of this establishment have expressed the benefit derived from a few days' stay only. The apartments are all spacious, airy, and well furnished, and adjacent to the hotel is the park for walking or riding exercises, and in every direction around Parramatta are the most lovely and picturesque drives in Cumberland.

Mr. Williams personally superintends each department of his business to ensure satisfaction.

The cellarage consists of every description of wines, &c., of the finest quality.

Breakfasts, Luncheons, Dinners, &c., on the shortest notice, to excursionists by steamer or rail, and same for parties prepared to order.

The stabling is of the first order, and will accommodate upwards of twenty horses, with every other convenience attached.

Horses, gigs, dogcarts, and carriages on hire, for pleasure or journey.

The stores comprise every article in the wine and spirit trade, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market rates of the day.

Parties requiring private apartments will receive immediate answer on communicating by post or telegram to the proprietor,

JOHN WILLIAMS.

DR. PERCY and CO.'S CORDIAL BALM OF CIRCASSIA, for invigorating debilitated constitutions, and the cure of diseases resulting from the follies of youth. Price 11s., and 33s. per bottle. 37, Elizabeth-street.

DRS. PERCY and CO., Surgeons, may be consulted daily, from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m; evenings, 5 to 8. 37, Elizabeth-street North.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH for the MILLION.—Mr. M. EMANUEL, the People's Dentist, continues to supply his incorrodible Mineral Teeth, of unrivalled beauty, from one to a complete set, with every modern improvement (mastication, articulation, and first-class workmanship guaranteed), at the following charges:—

A single tooth, from	...	£0 10 0
A set of teeth in gold	...	10 10 0
Filling decayed teeth	...	0 5 0
Teeth extracted	...	0 2 6

☞ Observe the address—324, George-street North, near Hunter-street, and William-street, between Bourke and Forbes streets, Woolloomooloo.

MR. LOUIS ESKELL has just received, from one of the firm in England, the Vulcanite Coral Suction Palates, which have received her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. Can be had at 21, Hunter-street, Sydney.

TEN POUNDS FOR A SET OF TEETH complete.—Mr. L. ESKELL, Surgeon Dentist, 21, Hunter-street, is enabled to supply teeth upon the new vulcanite system, without wires, or other unsightly fastenings. They are perfectly incorrodible, will never change colour or decay. Their resemblance to the human teeth is inimitable. Upon this new principle, neither teeth nor stumps are extracted, or the slightest pain given whatever.

TOOTHACHE CURED IN AN INSTANT, with Mr. Eskell's Odontalgic Essence, price 2s. 6d. per bottle.

MR. ESKELL'S Elixir, for Purifying the Breath, removing unpleasant Odours, &c. 2s. 6d. per bottle.

MR. ESKELL'S Soothing Syrup, for Children Cutting their Teeth. Price. 2s. 6d. per bottle.

MR. ESKELL'S Galvanic Tooth Paste for Preserving the Teeth. Price, 2s. 6d. per box.

ESTABLISHED 1820.—FOSS, SON, and CO., Dispensing Chemists, 219, Pitt-street North, beg to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that they have resumed their retail and dispensing establishment, and solicit the same amount of patronage as previously bestowed. The dispensing department will be conducted under the supervision of one of the principals. The establishment has been replenished with new stock and a large assortment of patent medicines, perfumery &c. Sydney, May 30th 1860

HOOPING COUGH, Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness, &c., instantly relieved, and in most cases effectually cured by the PECTORAL OXYMEL of CARAGHEEN. Prepared exclusively by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, opposite Police Office, Sydney; and sold by their appointed agents.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD OIL.—Both economy and excellence are combined in this valuable remedy, which should invariably be preferred when Cod Liver Oil is recommended. Dr. Edgar Sheppard states "that he has great pleasure in testifying to its superiority over every other preparation to be obtained in this country, and that a pint of Dr. De Jongh's Oil is of more value than a quart of any other to be met with in London."

Dr. de Jongh's oil is sold only in imperial half-pint, pint, and quart bottles, capsuled, and labelled with his stamp and signature, without which none can possibly be genuine. Sole Agents, ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, Strand, London. Wholesale Agents at Sydney, Messrs. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 181, Pitt-street.

BREAD for the BUSH.—BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER.—Recommended by the Queen's Private Baker, and used in the Army and Navy, is the only effective substitute for yeast. The most inexperienced may, by its aid, convert flour into light cakes in a few minutes. It saves at least half the usual quantity of eggs and butter in puddings and pastry, rendering them wholesome and delicious. It will keep for years. No settler should be without a good supply. Sold by all respectable storekeepers in the colony, in 1d., 2d., 4d., and 6d. packets; and 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. tins. Wholesale by George Borwick, London Wall, London, and all shippers.
*** Beware of imitations.

CURE FOR "BAD TEMPER."—HARPER TWELVETREES' Soap Powder, is the cheapest, easiest, and most efficacious washing preparation ever invented. A penny packet is equal to ten pennyworth of soap, and a week's wash may be done in a few hours!!! It saves at least fifty per cent. in its use, besides all the wear and tear from the usual method of hand-rubbing and brushing; and is less injurious to the fabric than the best soap. You may use it for washing anything and everything. Sold by most grocers and druggists. Wholesale agent for Australia, EDWARD WHITBY, 25, Flinders'-lane East, Melbourne. Patentee, Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley-by-Bow, London.

COMFORT TO THE FEET.—Comfort to the feet and ease in walking! The Pannus Corium Boots and Shoes are the most easy ever invented. A valuable article to all who suffer from any tenderness of the feet. Admirably adapted for warm climates. A boot or shoe, sent for size, will ensure a fit. Merchants and the trade supplied on the most liberal wholesale terms; also, with the material by the piece or yard. HALL and CO., patentees, 6, Wellington-street, Strand, leading to Waterloo Bridge, London.

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40 BARRELS of SPLIT PEAS, in fine order, at W. DOUGLASS', Haymarket.

MANLY BEACH. MANLY BEACH. Visitors and Residents are respectfully informed by the undersigned that she purposes shortly to open the BATHS at this favourite watering place under the immediate supervision of her daughter, and pledges herself to renew the same attention which, when in business for so many years at Parramatta, gained her the support and patronage of the public generally.

E. D. CADMAN.

HARMONIUMS, very superior make; compass, 5 octaves; £10 and £12 each. D. BUIST and SON, George-street.

PECK'S MUSICAL BOUQUET now ready, at all the music sellers. No. 2, new series, a splendid number, price 1s. 6d. Full music size. Four choice songs and a duett, and a selection of the finest chants extant.

VOLUNTEERS' UNIFORMS.—The undersigned, agents for Messrs. S. W. Silver and Co., Military and Naval Outfitters, Cornhill, London, have just received per mail steamer BEHAR, complete suits of Volunteer Uniforms, for which they are prepared to execute indents. Members of the different corps are invited to call and inspect the samples. LEVICKS and PIPER, Pitt-street.

NEW GOODS, ex Behar.—FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and CO. beg respectfully to inform the public that they have received, ex Mail Steamer, Marquis of Argyle, and Cairngorm, large shipments of goods, consisting of fine gold jewellery, silver plate, gold and silver watches of the best description, optical, mathematical, and philosophical instruments of the most improved and newest description, which are now marked and ready for inspection. 354, George-street.

TO PERSONS OF WEAK OR IMPERFECT SIGHT.—FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and CO. respectfully inform ladies and gentlemen requiring the assistance of glasses, that they have received, ex Behar and other recent arrivals, an additional supply of Brazilian pebbles and crystal glasses of every focus, from preservers to the highest numbers suitable for extreme age, and set in every variety of mounting.

Concave pebbles, and glass for near sight
Cataract and sun glasses
Botanical and burning ditto
Stanhope and Coddington lenses
French spectacles in finest steel frames
Hand spectacles, for occasional use.

From their long experience in adapting glasses to the various defects of vision, FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and CO. can confidently guarantee to supply the most suitable lenses for every age and defect.

354, George-street.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, per ALMA.—Messrs. BRUSH and MAC DONNELL respectfully inform Surveyors that, in addition to late shipments, they have just received by the Alma a variety of superior instruments, as specified below—

Five inch theodolites, divided on silver, £26, £30, and £35 each
Five and six inch circumferenters, £10, £13, £14, £16, and £20 each
Ten inch dumpy levels, £14 10s. to £18 each
Twelve and fourteen inch levels, £16 to £23 each
Drainage levels, £8 to £10 each
Ivory plotting scales, divided in chains and feet
Levelling staves, fourteen and sixteen feet, £3 10s. to £5
Steel straight edges, levelled edge, per foot 4s. 6d.
Elastic steel tapes, T squares, wood angles, horn centres, protractors, chains 66 to 100 feet, &c., &c.
Prismatic compasses, various sizes; pocket sextants, &c., &c.

BRUSH and MAC DONNELL, 326, George-street, Sydney; and 23, Collins-street, Melbourne.

FURNITURE.—For SALE, very superior Mahogany Furniture, just landed, ex John Melhuish, consisting of dining-room chairs in morocco, sofas, arm chairs, &c. Particular attention is requested to this furniture, as being peculiarly adapted for sending to the interior, on account of the comparatively small space required for packing, the chairs being fitted with patent brass joints, which enable them to be taken to pieces and packed in a very small space. For further particulars apply to GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Spring-street.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED:—

Best Adelaide town-made flour, just landed
10-lb woolpacks, in bales of 50, ditto ditto
Canvas of good quality and assorted numbers, ditto ditto
English spunyarn, in coils
Hysonskin tea, in 55-lb. boxes
Young hyson, in 13-lb. boxes
Benjarmassing rattans, fine quality.

W. H. ELDRED, 3 and 4, Exchange-corner.

TEAS.—For SALE by the undersigned,

Congou, in chests, halves, and boxes, ex Algernon
Hysonskin, ex Atmosphere. Also,
Black pepper
Dates
Almonds
Spices
Pearl sago, in small packages
Arrowroot
A few tons Java rice.

HENRY MOORE, Moore's Wharf, 23rd August.

MAURITIUS SUGARS.—The residue of the CARGO of the Faerie Queene, also that of the Fanny Fisher, from Mauritius, consisting of crystals, bright yellow counter, brown and station sugars, for SALE, and samples on view at the counting-house of the undersigned, adjoining Lane and Co.'s, Ship Chandler, Lower George-street. Also one hundred bags fresh Muscat dates. HENRY FISHER and SON, agents.

TO SELL, a second-hand DEVIL, suitable for a station or manufacturing purposes, at 118, South Head Road.

TO SETTLERS and STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly on HAND—

Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lb.; woolbagging, all widths
Bags, sewing twine, fine and coarse
Sheepshears, Sorby's and Wilkinson's
Sugars, rice, tea, flour, and tobacco
Mole trousers, Scotch twill shirts
Wines and spirits, &c.
And every article requisite on a station.

JAMES MORT and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

GLENDRONACH WHISKY.—This celebrated Whisky, from the Royal Distillery, on SALE at the Stores of the undersigned. JAMES MORT and CO.

AMERICAN MILLET BROOMS, from 14s. per dozen. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

PORTABLE spring roller MANGLES, suitable for families. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

GOULD, BROTHERS, China, Glass, and General Warehouse, 477, George-street South, four doors from Bathurst-street. Shipping and country orders supplied at the lowest rates.

GLASS SHADES on SALE at reduced prices.—GOULD, BROTHERS, 477, George-street South.

FIRE BRICKS, just landing, ex Sophie, from Hamburgh, and for SALE, at the stores of FRANCK, BROTHERS, and GANS, 22, Macquarie-place.

CORKS, 35 cases, about 30 gross each, cheap. WILLIAM ALLEN, Kelbey Cottage Store, George-street, near General Post Office.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED:—

No. 8 Chubb's fireproof safes, locks and cash boxes
No. 3—3-bushel bags, in bales of
No. 7—Peek Frean's aerated biscuits
No. 1—Adelaide flour, Hart's brand
No. 2—Woolpacks, 10 lbs., full, in bales of 50 and 100
No. 4—Canvas, of fine quality, assorted numbers
No. 5—English spunyarn, in coils
No. 6—Hysonskin, in chest and halves, superior quality.

W. H. ELDRED, 3 and 4, Exchange-corner.

JUST RECEIVED, and for SALE, by the Subscribers, ex Daniel Sharp and Dirigo, an assortment of American CARRIAGES and WAGGONS consisting of top buggies, concord waggons, farm waggons, nine and four passenger waggons, Dutch waggons, rockaway carriages, &c., &c. WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., 30, Hunter-street.

GALLEGO FLOUR for SALE, by the undersigned, ex Dirigo, from Boston.
3961 barrels Gallego flour, in lots to suit purchasers.
WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., 30, Hunter-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, Hart's brand, on SALE, by the undersigned. L. and S. SAMUEL, 181, Pitt-street North.

SCOTCH OATMEAL.—New shipment, repacked into 40 lb. bags, 10s. each. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

AMERICAN CORN MEAL, kiln-dried, in 100 lb. barrels. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

RODGERS' Queen and Prince Albert CARVERS, ivory table to match. J. GILLAM, Cutlers' Hall.

COALS.—Coals of best quality, at prices satisfactory to purchasers. SHOOBERT'S Wharf, Sussex-street.

CEDAR.—A prime cargo, ex Storm King, at Pacific Wharf; or WILLIAM WRIGHT, 23, Bathurst st.

HARDWOOD.—Colonial Hardwood, from Brisbane Water. WILLIAM JOLLY and CO.'S Timber Wharf, Bathurst-street.

FLAGGING.—MARBLE cheaper than colonial Sandstone. Caithness and York Flagging. R. WYNNE, Pitt-street.

SLATES.—BANGOR SLATES, various sizes, from a lady to a duchess. R. WYNNE, Pitt-street.

SLATES for SALE.—20,000 blue bangor, 20 x 10, and 3 casks of nails; also, one high pressure steam engine, 8-horse power; may be seen at Messrs. RUSSELL and Co.'s Sussex-street. Apply to MOSES JOSEPH, at D. Cooper's and Co.'s Waterloo Warehouse.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a good BAKING BUSINESS. Apply, Britannia Arms, George and Goulburn sts.

STORE CATTLE.—1200 at Barraba, 1060 at Goonoo Goonoo. GREER and CURTIS, 115, King-street.

STORE SHEEP.—2000 Wethers, and 1500 Ewes at Gundaroo. GREER and CURTIS, 115, King-st.

NOTICE.—To Builders, Contractors, Plasterers, &c.—W. W. BUCKLAND has always on SALE

Portland cements, first brands, quality and condition guaranteed
Plaster of Paris, ditto ditto
Slates, best Bangor, all sizes
Sheet lead, best London milled, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 lbs.
Lead piping, ¾ and 1 inch bore
Chimney pieces, marble and enamelled slate
Slate cisterns, baths, and plain slabs
Black and white marble squares, for tesselated flooring
Doulton's patent vitrified stoneware drain pipes
Ditto terra cotta brackets, vases, trusses, &c.
Ditto ditto chimney tops
Ditto stoneware, in assorted crates
Earthenware, packed for country buyers
China and glassware, ditto ditto.
The City Drain Pipe Depot, Macquarie-place.
Plaster and Cement Stores, Circular Quay.

CIRCULAR QUAY SAW MILLS and Timber Yard.—To Architects, Contractors, Builders, Coachmakers, Cabinetmakers, Wheelwrights, &c.—A large and varied assortment of foreign and colonial TIMBER, doors, sashes, architraves, mouldings, shingles, laths, battens, and palings; French doors, blinds, &c. W. H. ROLFE.

HARDWOOD, from Brisbane Water; the largest assortment in Sydney. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

3000 BALTIC DEALS, solid, and cut to order

60,000 feet 1¼, 1 and ⅞ inch, T. and G. flooring
120,000 feet 2, 1½, 1¼, 1, and ⅞ inch dressed clear pine
20,000 feet 1 inch double dressed carpenters' boards
100,000 feet cedar, in log and cut, cheap
90,000 feet kauri, in boards and cut to order
2,500 panel and glass doors, glazed windows, &c.
30,000 feet mouldings, architraves, skirtings, rolls, &c.
50,000 feet hardwood, palings, shingles, battens, &c.

GOODLET and CO., Erskine and Parramatta streets.

100,000 BEST Hobart Town SHINGLES. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-st.

HORSEKEEPERS.—Cheap Bedding.—Sawdust and Shavings, gratis. H. MOON, Liverpool-street Saw Mills.

TIMBER, at the Liverpool-street Saw Mills.—The largest and best selected stock in the colonies. H. MOON, Liverpool-street Saw Mills.

COALS.—A small Cargo of best Morpeth on SALE. W. PRITCHARD, auctioneer, Market-street.

SUPERIOR Irish Malt WHISKY, in quarter and hogsheads, on SALE, at H. MACHEN'S, 183, Pitt-st.

SUGAR.—Chemists, confectioners, and families supplied with pounded sugar, of the finest quality, in large or small quantities, at the Sugar Pounding Steam Works, 128, Pitt-street North, near Hunter-street.

FOR SALE, near Queanbeyan, that portion of LAND known as "Booth's Flat," on the Jerrabombera Creek, county of Murray, consisting of about 1200 acres of land. Persons wishing to purchase are requested to send in tenders to GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Sydney.

FOR SALE, in a Country Town, a complete ESTABLISHMENT for the manufacture of Soda Water, Liqueurs, &c., having a large connection and cash trade. Apply to WILLIAM WALTON, Robin Hood Lane.

AGENCY for THORLEY'S FOOD for CATTLE and HORSES, 129, York-street (next the Centenary Chapel).—Mr. ALFRED BURT (thirteen years manager of the Dorchester Coal, Timber, and Grain Company, England), Importer of Agricultural Implements, Agent for the sale on commission of all kinds of Grain, Hay, and other Farm Produce, for which he has unusual facilities of disposal, with ample storage under cover. References to Messrs. S. C. Burt and Co., 272, Pitt-street.

Now on SALE—
Thorley's food for cattle
Pressed oaten and lucerne hay; and
A very choice lot of improved iron ploughs, just landed ex Ardmillan.

AMERICAN BUGGIES.—On SALE, by the undersigned:—
First-class American vehicles, direct from the builders, viz.,

4-wheel no-top buggies, £40 and £45 each
Ditto slide seat ditto, £60 and £80
Ditto barouche, £80 and £100
Ditto rockaways, £60 and £65. Also,
2-wheel chaises at equally low prices, and
Harness of all descriptions and quality, viz., single horse, £6 to £9; double ditto, £14 to £20.

S. C. BURT and CO., 272, Pitt-street.

MARINE VILLAS for SALE or to LET, in various localities. JULES JOUBERT, 259, George-street.

FOR SALE, a first-rate SPRING CART. T. DULWAY, 707 and 709, George-street south, opposite Christ Church.

MILCH COWS, two first-rate ones, for SALE. ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., Sussex-st.

TO SELL.—A bay MARE, 14 hands high, suitable for a young gentleman. May be seen by applying at the HERALD Office.

4000 STORE WETHERS for SALE, 3 and 4 years old, delivery at Molong, in all October. Apply to JOHN SMITH, Molong.

STORE WETHERS.—For SALE, 9000 prime STORE WETHERS, from 3 to 5 years old, deliverable at Rylstone, near Mudgee, on the 1st November, 1860. For price and further particulars, apply to H. W. BLOMFIELD, Lower Rylstone; or to EDWARD R. COX, Rawden, Rylstone.

FOR SALE, 1000 head of Store Cattle, deliverable at the Balonne River. GEORGE M. PITT, Richmond.

GLENMORE STATIONS, Fitzroy River.—The undersigned have received instructions to dispose of the above well-known stations, with the following stock, viz.,

8000 sheep, and about
100 head of cattle.

The improvements are first-class. Full particulars on application.

LOTZE and LARNACH.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To Fancyware Dealers, Parties Furnishing, General Dealers, and others.

LISTER and BARNETT have received positive instructions to sell by auction, without reserve, on the premises of Mr. E. Myers, York-street, near Market-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock sharp,

A large quantity of general merchandise, consisting of cutlery; tea, table, and dessert spoons; vases, ornaments, pictures, cash boxes, saws, tomahawks, gimlets, shaving brushes, portmonnaies, glass and crockeryware, four-post bedstead, sofa, tables, meat safe, dish covers, with a large quantity of sundries too numerous to particularise.

Terms, cash.

Pack Needles, Dolls, Clothing, Boots, Clocks, Guns, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

8 gross best steel pack needles, No 8 to 14
6 dozen wax dolls, assorted
A quantity of new and second-hand clothing
Wellington, cashmere, and elastic side boots
Guns, pistols, and revolvers
Eight-day and thirty-hour clocks, violins, and sundries.

Terms, cash.

To Confectioners, Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

Sale by Auction, SATURDAY, 29th September, at 11 o'clock.
By order of F. W. Perry, Esq., Official Assignee.

Stock-in-Trade of Confectionary, Sugars, Flour, Arrowroot, Show Glasses, Tins, &c.
And the whole Apparatus and Machinery, viz, Tools, Tins, Peels, Benches, Trays, &c.
Also Furniture, Wearing Apparel, Crockeryware, &c.
In the Insolvent Estate of Matthias Nowland, confectioner.

FREDERICK BRADLY has received instructions from the Official Assignee, F. W. Perry, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, on SATURDAY next, at 11 o'clock precisely,

The following goods in the above estate,
Loaf and Mauritius sugars
Assorted confectionary in tins
Flour, arrowroot, carraway seeds
Cakes and gingerbread, jams, cake ornaments
Show glasses, tins, and the valuable machines and utensils required for carrying on an extensive confectionary business
Also, household furniture, comprising
Chairs, tables, chests of drawers, looking-glasses
Iron bedsteads, pictures, carpets, counters
Crockery and glassware, plated ware
Scales and brass weights, empty cases, and sundries.

Terms, cash.

Martyn's Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, and 235, Castlereagh-street.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular SALE BY AUCTION every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock precisely.

All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.

N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accidents in trying or breaking-in horses.

Preliminary Notice.
Saxon Merino Rams.
From the Celebrated Flocks of G. Cox, Esq.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from George H. Cox, Esq., to sell by auction, on an early day, of which notice will be given, 150 Saxon Merino Rams, from the above celebrated flock. The wool from the above, bearing the well known brand of CX, brought this year, three shillings and one half-penny per lb.

Good Milch Cow and Calf.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on SATURDAY, 29th, at 11 o'clock.
A good milch cow with a calf, three weeks old, quiet and young.

HORSE BAZAAR, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, Sydney.
Established 1847.
BURT and CO., hold a regular sale by auction every day, at 11 o'clock.
Horses intended for sale should arrive at the Bazaar, accompanied by instructions, one day previous, in order to be properly dressed, tried, and shown.
The usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, gigs, carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale, for which there is ample room under cover.
The private livery stables adjoin the Castlereagh-street entrance, and are wholly distinct from the sale stables.

To the Retail Butchers of Sydney.
Daily Meat Sales.
At the Railway Terminus.

MESSRS. BURT and Co. beg to announce that they will hold daily Meat Sales, at the Railway Terminus, commencing on the 1st October.
The sales will be to the highest bidder, and made in as little time as possible, so as to expedite the delivery.
Each lot will be numbered, and marked with the weights, which will be guaranteed.
The delivery will be made with great care, and as expeditiously as possible.

THIS DAY'S SALES, by Messrs. BURT and CO., at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, at 11 o'clock,
Horse, cart, and harness, in the Insolvent estate of M. Nowland
2 four-wheel trucks
3 drays, and
4 young horses from Campbelltown
3 ditto ditto from Kiama
30 other horses.

In the Cattle Market Yards, at 2 o'clock,
Unbroken colts.

Young Horses.
In the Cattle Market Yards.
On FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Cattle Market Yards, THIS DAY, the 28th instant, at 2 o'clock,
A lot of 10 powerful colts, now on route from Goulburn. They are in fine condition, and some are broken in.

Cart Stallion.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
A powerful chesnut cart stallion, bred at Kiama, 4 years old, got by Mr. Hindmarsh's Briton, out of a Lincoln mare. Briton by Mr. Peter M'Intyre's imported Briton. The Briton's stock are noted as being the finest and best tempered draught stock in the Illawarra district.

Horse, Cart, and Harness.
In the Insolvent Estate of Matthias Nowland.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
By order of F. W. Perry, Esq., official assignee of the insolvent estate of Matthias Nowland,
A black horse, good in all kinds of harness
A spring cart and harness.

In the Insolvent Estate of Charles Edward Langley, surveyor and civil engineer.
By order of Mr. Sempill, Official Assignee, under direction of the creditors.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, on THURSDAY next, the 4th of October, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the book debts in this estate, amounting to £896 19s. 2d., as sworn to by Mr. Langley in his schedule, omitting all bad and doubtful debts.
Terms at sale.

Five Acres and six Perches of Land, on the Parramatta Road, near the estate of Elswick, the residence of the Hon. James Norton.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY, October 4th, at 11 o'clock,
All that parcel of land, containing 5 acres and 6 perches, situated in the parish of Petersham, a little to the westward of Elswick, with a frontage to the Parramatta Road of 3 chains 72 links, by a depth extending to 18 chains 19 links, bounded on the west by land now or formerly belonging to George Sergerson, and formerly part of 15 acres and 18 perches for a long time known as the property of Mr. Thomas Weedon.
This block of land will be offered in one lot, and from its contiguity to the city the short and easy carriage by the Parramatta Road or by the railway train from Petersham Station, which is just in sight, it must become a very valuable position for any business or pursuit where much room is required, with plenty of water and cheap fuel. The back part would answer well for a nursery or orchard.
A sketch on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

In the Estate of John Briggs.
By order of R. Sempill, Esq., Official Assignee.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 4th of October, at 11 o'clock
All the official assignee's right, title, and interest in and to the house and premises situate on the west side of Point-street, a little to the northward of Church-street, in the direction of Bowman-street, at Pyrmont, now or lately in the occupation of Mr. John Briggs.
Also the assignee's interest in and to two waterside allotments fronting Elizabeth Bay, at Pyrmont, bounded on the west by the waters of that bay, and on the east by a reserved road which leads into Bowman-street. These two are held under a lease for thirty-three years, from August, 1854.
The property in Point-street is held under a lease for ninety-five years, from August, 1854.
Further particulars may be learned at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

Iron Bedsteads.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex City of Manchester, King, master, from Liverpool.
Damaged by sea water.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
WM.
Nos. 147-8, 149, 150, 4 cases, containing
24, No. 2065, iron bedsteads, tops, and ch. rods, brass vases, iron castors, each 6 ft. 4 x 3 ft. and 3 ft. 6 in.
Nos. 151, 153, 154, 3 cases, containing
18, No. 2065, as above, but stouter posts
No. 155, 1 case, containing
6, No. 2065, as above, but stouter posts.
Terms, cash.

White Lead
Red Lead
Varnishes
Dry Colours.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock prompt,
400 kegs white lead, each 28 lbs.
40 ditto ditto ditto, ditto 56 lbs.
56 ditto red ditto, ditto 56 lbs.
10 ditto middle Brunswick green
10 ditto celestial blue
6 ditto royal ditto
3 cases Hodson's assorted varnishes, copal, Japan paper oak, &c.
5 casks Cessar's white lead, in 14, 28, and 56 lbs.
Terms at sale.

Flower and Vegetable Seeds.
Important to Florists, Market Gardeners, Seedsmen, and others.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
1 case containing 90 packages vegetable and flower seeds, viz.,
Dwarf green climax, champion of England, dwarf french beans, scarlet runners, black specked kidney, windsor, broad beans, spanish globe onions, mangel wurzel, red dutch cabbage, early york, parsnips, blood red celond, rock melons, carrots, vegetable marrow, cress, cauliflower, balsams, china asters, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
Boots and Shoes.
Seasonable Goods, now landing.
Ex Marquis of Argyle.
Ex Naomi.
From the first-class Manufacturers, H. A. Hyde and Co.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions from the importers to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, as soon as landed,
100 trunks seasonable goods.
Further particulars duly advertised.

Spunyarn.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
44 coils spunyarn.
Terms at sale.

Ironmongery
Holloware.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Vimeira, Swanstone, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, 28th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

180 in diamond,

§ 9—1 cask, containing
33 gross James' pointed screws—1-inch, 9-12; 1¼-inch, 10-14; 1½-inch, 11-14; 1¾-inch, 11-14; 2-inch, 10-14
6 dozen brass face and wheel axle pullies, 1½, 2, 2½
1 gross brass head nails, 1-inch, 1½, 2, 2½, 3
4 dozen china knob sash fasteners
4 ditto plate ditto ditto ditto
2 ditto, 6 and 7 inch, 3 bore corner plate rim, 40 complete.

130 in diamond,

§ 261—1 cask, containing
1 dozen block Kent hammers, 2, 6, 7
1½ ditto ditto ditto, 8
2 ditto ditto ditto, 4, 5
2 gross japan round staples, 2½, 2¾, 3¼, 3 inch
28-lb. tinned straight shelf brackets
28-lb. ditto angle ditto ditto
12-inch machine-made tinned rivets, 5, 7, 8, 9
1 gross 6, 7, 8, 9 inch welded bed screws
1½ dozen 3½-inch embolted bow latches.

Also,
120 in diamond,

§ 20—1 cask holloware,
2 each, tinned oval pots and covers, 3-8 gallons
4 ditto, ditto tea kettles, 1-7 ditto
2 ditto, ditto saucepans, 2-6 ditto
2 ditto, ditto ditto, 7-10 ditto.
Terms, cash.

Boots and Shoes.
The Stock of a Tradesman retiring from business.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, precisely,
Without reserve,
A large assortment of boots and shoes
Men's
Women's
Children's
Of all kinds, and in good condition.
Terms at sale.

Bostock's Boots and Shoes.
Summer Goods.
Just arrived, per Marquis of Argyle.

FRITH and PAYTEN have received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 28th instant, at the Rooms, Pitt-street,
A choice shipment of summer goods, by the above celebrated maker, consisting of
Ladies' cashmere boots, E. S.
Ditto ditto, lace
Ditto kid, M. H.
Ditto coloured cashmere, lace and E. S.
Children's, of all kinds. Also,
The usual assortment of men's boots, suitable for the season.
Full particulars in a future issue, as soon as goods are landed.
Terms at sale.

Wine and Spirit Sale.
FRIDAY, 28th.

Wines and Spirits.
Really Unreserved Sale.
To Merchants, Publicans, and Storekeepers.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 28th instant, at 12 o'clock,
120 cases brandy, ex Callender, old champagne cognac
9 hogsheads brandy, ex Mas
14 ditto dark ditto
3 quarter-casks ditto ditto
12 hogsheads Gallott's ditto
125 cases geneva, key
48 half-cases ditto, ditto
195 ditto ditto, anchor
10 cases, Evans Hoare, and Co.'s whisky
2 hogsheads sherry
15 quarter-casks ditto
5 hogsheads old port
5 quarter-casks ditto
10 cases champagne, Oscar de Montaigne
100 cases claret
50 ditto London stout.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
Men's American Pegged Boots
Ditto Napoleons
Bradded Watertights
Army Bluchers
Calf Bluchers.

Auction Sale, THIS DAY, 28th instant.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A large assortment of men's goods, as above, without reserve.
Terms at sale.

Bostock's Boots and Shoes.
Summer Goods, just arrived.

Auction Sale, THIS DAY, Friday, 28th September.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Marquis of Argyle,
50 trunks, Bostock's make, women and children's summer goods, comprising
Ladies' black cashmere boots, E. s'des
Ditto ditto, M.H.
Ditto French cashmere
Ditto best cashmere, channels, E.S.
Ditto lastings, ditto
Ditto ditto, lace
Cloth boots, lace and E.S.
Leather lace ditto
Girls' cloth boots, patent golashed, 6-9
Ditto ditto, 10-13
Ditto balmorals, 10-13
Patent straps, 2 5, 6-9, and 10-13.
GENTLEMEN'S WARE.
Gents' patent dress wellingtons
Ditto ditto half ditto
Ditto patent dress, E.S.
Ditto patent mock balmorals
Ditto calf wellingtons
Ditto bevel ditto
Ditto ditto half-wellingtons
Men's bluchers
Ditto military ditto
Boy's and youth's bluchers, &c.
Terms at sale.

To Booksellers, Stationers, Artists, &c.
1000 Volumes various Works
Reeves and Sons' Drawing Paper
Ditto ditto Pencils
Ditto Colours
Note and Letter, patent and cream-laid
Foolscap and Ruled ditto
Account Current Paper
Brown Paper
Account Books.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, on MONDAY, 1st October, at their Rooms, at 11 o'clock,
17 cases of the above goods, just arrived.
Terms at sale.

Reeves and Son's Water Colours.
Ditto Drawing Paper
Ditto ditto Pencils.

Auction Sale, MONDAY, 1st October.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, on MONDAY, at their Rooms, Pitt-street,
3 cases Reeves and Son's artists' materials, including—
Continuous drawing-paper, 54 inches wide
Whitman's antiquarian drawing-paper
Ditto royal drawing-paper, hot-pressed
Ditto imperial ditto
Ditto double elephant ditto
Prepared drawing-pencils, assorted
Assorted water-colours.
Terms at sale.

In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. E. J. Blaxland.
By order of the Official Assignee.
Yacht Glance, Two Punts, Skiff, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON is instructed to sell by auction, in the above estate, THIS DAY, September 28, at 11 o'clock, at the Exchange Hall,
The fast sailing yacht Glance, cutter-rigged, 5 tons, strongly built, fit for carrying any cargo, coppered and copper fastened, and in every respect in good condition; well found in sails, anchor, cable, &c.
Two twelve-ton punts, metalled with zinc, built of best material; have never been used.
A skiff in very good condition, and built by one of the best boat builders in Sydney, and found with all the requisite articles.
To be seen at the Corporation Wharf, Lime-street.
Terms, cash.

TO BUTCHERS AND OTHERS.
The Building Materials of the Slaughter-houses, Yards, and other Premises at Black Wattle Creek, now in the occupation of Messrs. York, Bradbury, and Britcher, together with Windlasses, Chains, Banks, &c.

IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. THOMAS MAY, to sell by public auction, on the ground, Brisbane-street, Parramatta-street, on SATURDAY, 29th September, at 12 o'clock,
The whole of the building materials of the Slaughter-houses, yards, and premises occupied by Messrs. York, Bradbury, and Britcher, at Black Wattle Creek, Parramatta-street, in lots to suit purchasers.
☞ Butchers about erecting slaughter-houses out of town, are reminded that the whole of the framework of these buildings are most substantially built of the best hardwood, and in capital order, and that they can be removed at comparatively little cost.
Terms at sale.

HUNTER'S HILL.

Commodious and delightfully situated Stone-built MARINE VILLA RESIDENCE, lately erected by William Weaver, Esq., and Grounds, containing about Four Acres, having WATER FRONTAGE, situate about five minutes walk from the HUNTER'S HILL FERRY, PARRAMATTA RIVER, immediately opposite the mansion and grounds of William Wright, Esq.

Terms—One-half cash; residue may remain secured on the property.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 1st October, at 11 o'clock,
That truly delightful marine villa, most picturesquely situated on the PARRAMATTA RIVER, close to the Hunter's Hill Ferry.
This tastefully erected residence, most substantially built of cut stone, with slated roof, contains a spacious verandah on three sides, nine feet in width, hall, drawing-room, 18-6 x 16, dining-room, 18 x 16, two large bedrooms, dressing-room, study, kitchen, back verandah, laundry, china closet, man's room, store, &c., on the ground floor; two roomy bedrooms above on the first floor, and wine cellar in the basement; yard, convenient out-offices, and extensive stone-lined tank, fitted with pump, connected with the slate roof, and capable of containing 12,000 gallons of water, affording a constant and never-failing supply in all seasons.
It was built under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Weaver, architect, as his own residence, and for massiveness of structure, finish, and general convenience, will bear favourable comparison with the many villas that gentleman has erected on the Parramatta River, or elsewhere.
The principal rooms are lofty, and, together with the hall, have corniced ceilings, are finished with marble or slate mantelpieces, and other expensive fittings, and enter by French-lights of plate glass on to the broad and spacious verandah, which in the summer months keeps them deliciously cool.
The principal grounds, which are freehold, comprise an area of about 2½ acres, and are arranged with great taste. They are entered upon by carriage gates from the main Kissing Point Road, to which they have a large frontage, and are planted with choice shrubs, flowering plants and fruit trees, while the natural fall of the land to the water has afforded scope for their arrangement into terraces and walks descending gently to the still and lake-like waters of Parramatta River, on which frontage a wharf, extending into deep water, has been built.
In addition to the above there is an area of 1½ acre, also having water frontage, now used as a paddock, in which there is a shed, &c. The title of the vendor to this is an undivided moiety, the whole of the deeds being in his possession.
The scenery from this favoured spot for extent and loveliness cannot be surpassed.
The ornate villas and ground, which surround it on all sides, the inlets and deep-shaded jutting headlands which line the banks of the river, lend a general tone of soft beauty to the view, while the landscape scenery from the enclosure embraces hills and wooded lands, dotted here and there with cottages and their sunny gardens; the city spires and elevated buildings in the distance giving a bold and picturesque character to the panorama.
☞ Richardson and Wrench, in offering this property for positive sale, in consequence of Mr. Weaver's leaving Sydney, would direct to it the attention of those in search of a country villa, which has regular and constant access to the city, (five times daily,) by a sail of twenty minutes, and would urge upon all who regard the health of themselves and families the necessity of securing, now the hot season is approaching, a marine retreat, where boating, fishing, sea-bathing, rural walks, and delightful scenery can be enjoyed without necessitating the slightest encroachment on business.
Plan on view at the Rooms, where cards to view can be obtained.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

TO CAPITALISTS.
ROSLYN-HALL and GROUNDS.

MACLEAY-STREET, DARLINGHURST.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Thomas Barker, Esq., in consequence of his retirement into the country, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank Buildings, George-street, on an early date, due notice of which will be given,
That magnificent and truly elegant city mansion ROSLYN HALL, with the whole of the highly improved extensive, and valuable grounds, containing an area of EIGHT ACRES IN THE CITY, having a considerable frontage to MACLEAY AND UPPER WILLIAM STREETS, DARLINGHURST, surrounded by the grounds and estate of William Macleay, Esq., and Barcoleuth, the estate and residence of Henry Moore, Esq.
☞ This princely and beautifully situated city estate is brought into the market FOR POSITIVE SALE, in consequence of the proprietor leaving Sydney, and an early date will be fixed for its disposal.
Plan is in course of preparation, and further particulars will appear in a future advertisement.
Terms will be very liberal.

By order of the Official Assignee of the Insolvent Estate of Mr. E. J. Blaxland.

NEWINGTON ESTATE.
PARRAMATTA RIVER.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from F. W. Perry, Esq., official assignee, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank Buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 1st October, at 11 o'clock,
All his right, title, and interest, in and to that well-known valuable property,
THE NEWINGTON ESTATE,
Parramatta River.
It comprises 1568 acres of rich land, about 130 of which are in a high state of cultivation, and about 285 acres cleared for grazing purposes; the remainder is open bush land, and is subdivided by substantial fences into convenient paddocks, and is well supplied with water. It is situated on the Parramatta River, and is distant from Sydney twelve miles; being within one hour's ride by railway, or one hour and a half by steamboat, which passes the wharf six times daily. The principal improvements are as follows:—
NEWINGTON HOUSE,
consists of 14 large and lofty rooms, together with suitable out offices, stables, &c.; attached to it are two acres of garden, well stocked with orange and other fruit trees.
THE NEWINGTON SALT WORKS,
occupy about 40 acres, of evaporating beds, together with boiling-houses, kilns, stores, forge, carpenter's shop, &c., and when in full operation are capable of producing about thirty-five tons of salt weekly.
THE NEWINGTON LIME WORKS,
consist of three large close kilns with large shed, and are capable of producing weekly about 4000 bushels of lime, either stone or shell.
There are also comfortable cottages, for the accommodation of the tradesmen and labourers engaged on the property; besides many other substantial improvements.
NEWINGTON ABATTOIRS,
lately erected at a considerable expense, and now in full working order.
Plan on view at the Rooms, where also further particulars can be obtained.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Repository, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
15 very fine upstanding horses, just arrived from Maitland; they are all young, and in good condition, and subject to first-class trials
A very handsome pair of bay carriage horses, stand 16 hands high, 5 and 6 years old
1 bay cob, stands 15 hands 2 inches, a very handsome saddle and gig horse, perfectly quiet
1 black horse, dray, and harness, complete
Gigs, dogcarts, drays, harness, &c.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

The Pier Hotel, Manly Beach.
☞ For sale in one entire lot.

Full particulars will be given in the catalogues, now in course of preparation, and obtainable in a few days at the Rooms of the Auctioneer, Wynyard-street.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from the present proprietor to sell by public auction, on the premises known as the Pier Hotel, Manly Beach, on an early day next month, of which due notice will be given,
The entire stock-in-trade, goodwill, and lease of the Pier Hotel, Manly Beach.
For terms and every other particular apply to R. Muriel, auctioneer, Wynyard-street.

CAMPERDOWN.
_ On the Missenden Road.

Omnibusses leaving Sydney every half hour, and conveying passengers within a few yards of where the sale takes place.
Day of Sale—FRIDAY, the 28th instant.

Important to Buyers of Furniture, Furniture Dealers, and Makers, and others.
_ Imperative sale of a large Colonial Manufacturing Establishment on the
Missenden Road,
Camperdown.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction at his Ware-rooms and Manufacturing Depôt, on the Missenden Road, the whole of his private furniture, together with the finished and unfinished furniture, timber, &c., THIS DAY, the 28th instant, commencing at 11 o'clock precisely,
The sale will commence with the superior, varied, and useful household furniture, comprising a most substantial assortment; and continue with the Colonial-made furniture now complete; and the unfinished work, consisting of chests of drawers, tables, towel-horses, washstands, &c.
Also a large quantity of first-class cedar, tools of every possible description, lathes, turning tools, cabinet makers' tools, glue, grindstone, and a variety of sundries too numerous to particularise, but all appertaining to the stock-in-trade of a first-class cabinet maker, including the lathes, van, horse, harness, and private household furniture and personal tools.
N.B.—The Auctioneer assures Sydney and other buyers, that this sale is an imperative one; therefore the trade and general dealers ought to avail themselves of the same, well knowing that omnibusses leave Sydney every hour for Camperdown, and draymen, residing in the immediate neighbourhood, will be too happy to convey purchases to Sydney at merely a nominal rate.
Terms, cash.

☞ On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock.

A large Loo Table, made of Manilla wood, 5 feet 3 inches in diameter
A Rosewood Cabinet Pianoforte; also,
A Cottage Pianoforte, by Collard's foreman, in zebra wood, a splendid instrument; and
A variety of valuable Books, &c., &c.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The above.
Terms, cash.

☞ On MONDAY, the 1st October, at 11 o'clock.

Important to Capitalists, General Dealers, and others.
Adrain's Auction Rooms, established Anno Domini 1836.
The unexpired Lease (two years and nine months) of these valuable premises, consisting of Auction Rooms, Stores, and Dwelling-house, recently remodelled and enlarged, at a considerable outlay. Rental, forty shillings per week—merely nominal—which will be offered for unreserved sale promptly at 12 o'clock,
And
The valuable Stock-in-trade—the sale of which will positively take place at 11 o'clock, consisting of
Drapery, Hosiery, Ironmongery
Boots and Shoes, Slop Clothing, Fancy Goods
Cutlery, Furniture, Engravings, Jewellery
Watches, and a variety of sundries too voluminous to particularise. Also
The Office and Auction Fittings
Household Furniture, &c.,
And all goods left for auction sale, with or without reserve.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions (and imperative ones) from Mr. Adrain, very many years auctioneer in this city, to sell unreservedly by auction, in consequence of a determination to leave Sydney,
The whole of his truly valuable stock-in-trade, household furniture, fixtures, and fittings; also, all goods left for sale; including the residue of the lease (two years and nine months) of these unquestionably valuable and extensive premises, including auction rooms, store, dwelling-house, &c.
Terms at sale.

Lease, Goodwill, Fixtures, Gas Fittings, Stock-in-Trade, &c., &c.
In the Estate of W. F. Pickering.
By order of the Trustees.
THIS DAY, the 28th, at 11 o'clock,
On the Premises, William-street.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, William-street, on the above days,
The stock-in-trade, consisting of every line required by the drapery trade.
Lease, fixtures, gas fittings, &c., &c.
Prints, muslins, cambrics, &c.
Robes, dresses, &c.
Silks, challis, tartans, &c.
Calicoes, linens, muslins
Delaines, coburgs, alpacas
Sewn goods, laces, blonds
Flouncings, insertions, &c.
Mantles, bonnets, hats, &c.
Gloves, hosiery, haberdashery, &c.
And, in fact, almost every line required by the trade.
☞ In order to meet the wishes of many parties, the lease will be put up precisely at 11 o'clock.
N.B.—With reference to the above stock, the premises will be open to parties wishing to inspect the same this day, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and to-morrow, Friday, from nine o'clock to the hour of sale. Parties intending to purchase the lease should attend at 11 o'clock prompt.
Terms, liberal.

Boots and Shoes.
Manufactured for this market by Messrs. Joshua Joseph and Sons.
Just landed from the Naomi.
For unreserved sale, as usual.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd October, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt street, on the above day,
92 trunks of the above boots and shoes.
Terms, liberal.

FRIDAY'S Produce and Stock Sale.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS (late Pritchard and Williams), will sell by auction, at his Mart, foot of Market-street, THIS DAY, 28th instant, at 12 o'clock,
Consignments of the undermentioned produce and stock in lots to suit buyers, viz.:—
10 tons fine flour
5 ditto seconds
20 bales Camden oaten hay
30 ditto prime lucerne ditto
25 ditto pressed wheaten straw
100 bags fresh bran
200 ditto maize
50 ditto oats
½ ton very prime bacon and hams
½ ton butter. Also,
3 superior milch cows with calves
15 fat lambs (lucerne fed, and prime)
Fat calves, pigs, &c. After which,
A superior fishing net, about 40 fathoms.
Terms, cash.

Forest Oak Shingles and Colonial Hardwood.

FRIDAY, 28th instant, at 3 o'clock.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS (late Pritchard and Williams) will sell by auction, on the Market Wharf, in lots to suit buyers,
3500 feet Brisbane Water hardwood, assorted
24,000 superior forest oak shingles.
Terms, cash.

Milch Cows and Calves
Fat Lambs, Calves, Pigs, &c.

FRIDAY, 28th instant, at 12 o'clock.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS (late Pritchard and Williams) will sell by auction, at his Yards, foot of Market-street,
3 milch cows and calves
15 fat lambs, lucerne-fed
10 fat calves
20 fat pigs.
Terms, cash.

Sponge.
To Perfumers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, September 28, 1860, at 11 o'clock precisely,
No. 6.—One bale of sponge, slightly damaged.
Terms, cash.

Turkey Opium.
To Chemists, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, September 28, 1860, at 11 o'clock precisely,
28 lbs. weight of fine Turkey opium.
Terms at sale.

Wrapping Paper.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, September 28, 1860, at 11 o'clock precisely,
5 bales of wrapping paper.
Terms at sale.

Glassware
Earthenware.
To close accounts.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, September 28, 1860, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A few packages of the undermentioned goods, viz.,
Ford's glassware
Wine coolers, tumblers, rests
Caraffs, sugar boxes, salts, &c.
EARTHENWARE.
Jugs, bowls, egg cups
Mustards, salts, and peppers.
&c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Great and Positive Unreserved Auction Sale of
Fancy Goods
Toys of every description.
Comprising an excellent Assortment.
Important to Fancy Warehousemen, Toymen, Buyers for the Interior, and the Trade generally.
Just landed.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, October 3, 1860, at 11 o'clock precisely,
20 cases and packages of
Fancy goods
Toys, &c.
Further particulars will appear.
Terms at sale.

In the Insolvent Estate of William Henry Mackay, storekeeper, Burwood.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by Mr. Sempill, official assignee, to sell by public auction, on the premises of the above insolvent, situated at Burwood, on SATURDAY, 29th September, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the stock, comprising teas, sugars, cheese, oatmeal, pickles, bottled fruit, butter, rice, lemon peel, mustard, sago, walnuts, blue, starch, candles, soap, sardines, barley, jams, capers, sauces, oil, tins of lobsters, herrings, groats, paper, cigars, currants, plums, salt, &c. Also,
Boys' caps, hosiery, pieces of orleans, shirts, dress pieces, ribbons, buttons, ties, boots, sundry drapery, counters, scales, weights, wooden horse, 8 feet x 5, and sundries too numerous to particularise.
Terms, cash.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

FRIDAY, September 28th.

Just Landing, ex Marquis of Argyle and Margaret Dundas.
To Storekeepers, Fancy Dealers, and Ironmongers.
45 Packages of General Merchandise, for unreserved sale.
Patent Wax Vestas
Mathematical Instruments
Patent Lever Watch Springs
Steel Files, Dog Collars
Bright Steel Curb Chains
German Silver Dog Collars
Wrought Iron Treasure Chests
Turkey Sponge
Framed Engravings, in cases
Rosewood Workboxes
Camel-hair Brushes
Carved Wood Pipes
Table Cutlery, Razors
Wire Lanterns
Tool Chests, Glove Stretchers
Gauze Dish Covers
Cricket Balls, ditto Bats
Iron Brackets
American Door Latches
Tea Spoons, &c.
Toys, assorted, in cases
Carpet balls, figures, &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the consignee to sell by auction, at their Rooms, without any reserve, the above goods, THIS DAY, 28th September, at 11 o'clock.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 2nd October.

☞ Preliminary Notice.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 2nd October, at 11 o'clock,
73 bales and cases of new and seasonable drapery.
Just landed, ex Cairngorm, and Naomi.
☞ Full particulars in a future issue.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

THIS DAY, Friday, 28th September.

☞ Notice to Fancy Dealers, Ironmongers, Storekeepers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES remind the above of their sale, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely, of
45 packages of general merchandise, fancy goods, &c.
Just landed, ex Marquis of Argyle, and Margaret Dundas.
☞ For positive unreserved sale.

Bacon, Cheeks, and Cheese.

THIS DAY, 28th September.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, 66, King-street West, at 11 o'clock precisely,
80 sides prime Port Stephen's bacon
48 pigs' cheeks
100 cheeses.
Terms, cash.

Sole and Kip Leather.

THIS DAY, 28th September.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, 66, King-street West, at half-past 11 o'clock,
37 sides sole leather
24 ditto kip ditto.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale, THIS DAY, 28th September.

Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, Horns, Shankbones, Hair, Kip and Sole Leather, &c.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, 66, King-street West, at 11 o'clock precisely,
4 bales wool
2500 sheepskins
49 casks tallow
710 hides
13 bags hair
28 calfskins
Sole and kip leather
Horns, shankbones, &c.
Terms, cash.

To Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

Clearance Sale of Drapery.
At the Stores of Messrs. Dreutler and Co., Wynyard-lane.

Continuation of Sale.
TUESDAY, 2nd October.
Lot 44.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. Dreutler and Co., Wynyard-lane, by order of the Official Assignee, F. W. Perry, Esq., on the premises, on TUESDAY, 2nd October, at half-past 10,
The unsold portion of their stock, commencing at lot 44, as per catalogue.
Purchasers at the previous sales, on Wednesday and Thursday, are respectfully requested to remove their purchases THIS DAY, Friday, if possible.
Terms at sale.

Groceries, Sugar, Rice, Oilmen's Stores, &c.

Auction Sale, FRIDAY, 28th September.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 28th September, at 11 o'clock,
A large quantity of groceries, oilmen's stores, sugar, rice, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Hobart Town Shingles.
Ditto ditto Palings.
Ex Tasmania, just arrived.
To Timber Merchants, Builders, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, on the Patent Slip Wharf, THIS DAY, 28th September, at half-past 2 o'clock,
Ex Tasmania,
31,000 shingles
6,000 five-feet paling.
Terms at sale.

Cape Raisins.
1000 Boxes, just landed.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell, by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
1000 boxes fine new Cape raisins.
Just landed, in splendid condition.
Terms at sale.

The only really fine Teas now in the Market.
For sale, by public auction.

The balance of the Cargo ex Juverna.
To Merchants, Tea Dealers, Grocers, Shippers, Storekeepers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers, Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 28th September, at 11 o'clock,
The balance of the cargo of teas ex Juverna, from Foo Choo Foo, comprising—

FS & Co.
§1— 4 chests congou
2— 78 ditto ditto
6— 27 ditto ditto
14— 2 ditto ditto
25— 4 ditto ditto
26— 1 ditto ditto
7— 9 half-chests ditto
8— 52 ditto ditto
9— 73 ditto ditto
11— 56 ditto ditto
12— 4 ditto ditto
18—115 ditto ditto
19— 3 ditto ditto
21— 3 ditto ditto
21— 6 ditto ditto
28—158 ditto ditto
29—208 ditto ditto
15— 85 boxes ditto
16—196 ditto ditto
17—149 ditto ditto
20—117 ditto ditto
23—136 ditto ditto
24—165 ditto ditto
27— 60 ditto ditto.

FS & Co.
§1— 3 half-chests hysonskin
3— 2 ditto ditto
4— 23 ditto ditto
5— 41 ditto ditto
6— 54 ditto ditto
8— 2 ditto ditto
9— 29 ditto ditto
11— 17 ditto ditto
2— 6 chests ditto
7— 2 ditto ditto
10— 12 ditto ditto.

These fine teas, the balance of the cargo ex Juverna, so generally approved of both in Sydney and Victoria, are well worthy the attention of the trade and shippers, being for positive sale, without reserve, to close the shipment. Samples will be on view, at the Rooms of the auctioneers, previous to the day of sale.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Negrohead and Cavendish Tobacco.
To Tobacconists, Shippers, Grocers, and others.

Auction Sale, THIS DAY.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
20 half-tierces negrohead tobacco
20 cases Cavendish tobacco.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Davies and Sons and Pools and Co.'s Boots and Shoes.
New Goods, Just Arrived.
Auction Sale, MONDAY, 1st October.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 1st October, at 11 o'clock,
129 trunks Pools and Co.'s and Davies and Sons boots and shoes, just arrived, all new summer goods.
Particulars in future advertisements.

To Drapers, Warehousemen, Shippers, and others.
200 Packages New Spring Goods,
Ex Marquis Argyle, Canaan, &c.

Auction Sale, on WEDNESDAY, October 3rd.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers, Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd October, at 11 o'clock prompt,
200 packages of new spring drapery goods, ex Marquis Argyle, Canaan, &c.
Particulars in future advertisements.

Queensland.
To Woolstaplers, Speculators, and Merchants.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction (unless previously disposed of by private contract), on MONDAY, 15th October, at 11 o'clock,
All that magnificent property at Cleveland, known as the fellmongering establishment which has produced the far-famed A. and S. wool.
The property contains 111 acres, a great portion of which is fenced in, together with about 15 acres of swamp, not included in the above measurement. Upon the land has been erected a large wool-store, two meat houses, lined with brick, pulling shed, large shed for tanning; overseer's cottage, and six huts for the men; also soak and wash pans. The whole conveniently arranged, and capable of fellmongering any quantity of skins. It will be seen from the plan that there are several ponds upon the property, which have perpendicular banks of great depth, and afford a never-failing supply of the purest water. The distance from the landing-place at the Bay is no more than one mile, and the new road from Brisbane to Cleveland Point, which has just been made, and the creeks bridged, passes through the property.
The auctioneers feel that in having said this much, they have pointed out all that is necessary to command the attention of the woolstapler; but, besides the peculiar advantage that this property offers for the continuance of the business of fellmongering, it has higher attractions to the merchant and speculator, since it is clear that Cleveland must before long become the chief port of Queensland. No dredging machine could by any possibility ever clean the bar to the Brisbane River, and even should the jealousy of the capital prevent the immediate location of the Port of Cleveland, no great length of time can elapse before the inhabitants of Ipswich and the settlers of the interior will awake from their apathy to employ this harbour. Even now, and in anticipation of this future, land in Cleveland is daily rising in value, and it is quite certain that the property now offered will at no distant day be as much prized as the choicest lots of the Riley estate.
Lot 2.—Estate of Waterfield, on the Bremer River. The estate consists of 151 acres, having 25 chains frontage to the River Bremer, and a like frontage to the high road between Brisbane and Ipswich, and distant only six miles from the latter place. About 100 acres of the land is rich black soil, lightly timbered, and the remainder is good grazing land. The whole is securely fenced, and subdivided into five paddocks. A chain of waterholes runs through the property, being the only permanent water within a considerable distance. Twenty-three acres are cleared and stumped, and are now under cultivation with oats, barley, sorgum, arrowroot, and lucerne. The dwelling house, which is beautifully situated on the bank of the river, is built of hardwood, and contains six good rooms, with verandah on three sides. There is a detached kitchen, servants' rooms, and store, with verandah the whole length. These premises are well and faithfully built, and cost over £700. There are, in addition, two stables, three stockyards, shingled dairy, milking shed, and calf pen, with pigsties, and all the necessary buildings for a first-class dairy. The improvements for fellmongering are also very complete, and consist of a large wool-store, 70 feet x 30, all of hardwood; pulling shed and sweathouse, with soaking and washing pits, together with five huts for the men.
N.B. The present tenant is willing to continue a lease of the property.
The above properties are offered for unreserved sale and will positively be knocked down to the highest bidder.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 28th September.

To Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex John Melhuish, Grant, master, from London

More or less damaged by sea water.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, 28th instant, at 11 o'clock,
DA&Co over M,
§36—1 bale, 20 pieces, cotton ticks, slightly
37—1 ditto, 20 ditto, ditto ditto, much
38—1 ditto, 20 ditto, twilled regattas, slightly
39—1 ditto, 40 ditto, grey sheeting, ditto
41—1 ditto, 6 ditto, blue chambrays, ditto
6 ditto plain dresses, ditto
5 ditto heavy grandrills, ditto
3 ditto drab jeans, ditto
43—1 ditto, 40 ditto, grey sheeting, ditto
44—1 ditto, 200 bleached diaper rugs, ditto
47—1 ditto, 120 chintz counterpanes, ditto
48—1 ditto, 25 pieces, grey sheeting, ditto.
DA&Co over L,
2—1 case, 10 pieces, oilcloth, much.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale, Railway Terminus.
Fat Calves, Roasting Pigs, Pressed Oaten Hay, Butter, Poultry, Eggs, &c.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
10 very prime fat calves
10 ditto roasting pigs
Kegs butter, about one ton
Pressed oaten hay from Camden, Bringelly, Liverpool, &c.
And a large quantity of poultry, roll butter, eggs, &c.

COURT MARTIAL.

PROCEEDINGS of a Garrison Court Martial, assembled at Sydney on Monday, the 24th day of September, 1860, by order of J. F. Kempt, Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding the troops in New South Wales.

President: Charles N. Lovell, Captain, R.A. Members: Captain Williams, Lieutenant Seymour, and Ensign Foster.

No. 2422, second corporal Martin Lavelle, Royal Engineers, was brought prisoner before the Court.

The order for convening the Court having been produced and read, the names of the President and other officers appointed to serve upon the Court, having also been read over in the hearing of the prisoner, the following question was put by the President to him.

No. 2422, second corporal Martin Lavelle, Royal Engineers. You have heard read over the names of the President and other officers appointed to sit upon your Court martial, have you any objection to be tried by the President or by any of the officers appointed for this duty? No.

The President and members being duly sworn, the prisoner was arraigned upon the following charges:—

First charge: For having, at Sydney, on or about the 6th of September, 1860, while under arrest awaiting the decision of a Garrison Court Martial, by which he had been tried on the 3rd, and, by adjournment, on the 4th September, 1860, addressed to, or caused to be published in the *Empire*, Sydney newspaper, of the 6th of September, 1860, two letters bearing date Victoria Barracks, Sydney, 5th September, 1860, which letters contained the following passages:—1. "On the 12th ultimo I reported corporal Francis for embezzling a sum of money, during the year 1859, amounting to about £200. On the 15th I was brought before Captain Martindale, to investigate the case. Instead of Captain Martindale investigating the case impartially, he pleaded corporal Francis' case. When I made an attempt to explain a point on which he was passing remarks, he cried, 'Silence! how dare you interrupt me;' he then reprimanded me in the hearing of serjeant Quodling, corporal Francis, and the sappers present, when I stated that I recommended to corporal Francis to give more rations to the chainmen. Captain Martindale said, that had corporal Francis reported me at the time he would punish me severely. Then without hearing two of my most important witnesses he put me under arrest, and confined me to my room, so that I am deprived of getting my witnesses collected." Thereby imputing to Captain B. Hay Martindale, Royal Engineers, his superior officer, partiality and improper motives in the discharge of his duty." "2nd. Serjeant Quodling was also aware that corporal Francis was embezzling money." "3rd. The men are only tools in serjeant Quodling's hands, and whatever they do to advantage he takes the credit of it to himself, by which means he has lead Captain Martindale to believe that there is not a better engineer in the colony than himself (sergeant Quodling), no wonder that he has taken such pains and trouble to screen corporal Francis from just punishment, when taking into consideration that he has a free house, plenty of horses at the Government expense for himself and his friends to ride about as they think proper, besides being his own master."

Thereby accusing sergeant Henry Quodling, Royal Engineers, his superior officer, of conniving at embezzlement, and imputing improper motives in the discharge of his duties.

Second charge:—

For having, at Sydney, on or about the 10th of September, 1860, while under arrest for the offence stated in the first charge, addressed to or caused to be republished in the *Empire* Sydney newspaper of that date, the letters referred to in the first charge, and addressed to or caused to be published a further letter, dated 8th of September, 1860, which letter contained the following paragraph:—

"1st. As soon as my sentence was read out, Captain Martindale put me under arrest for sending letters to the public press. As I am in for it again I may as well lay a few more statements before the public, which will throw more light upon the subject."

Such conduct being insubordinate and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

And the said letter, dated 8th September, 1860, also contained the following passages:—

"2nd. On the 19th November, 1859, my term of twelve years' service expired. When Captain Martindale was at my camp on the Grose River on the 4th of January last, he asked me if I were ready to leave the service, and I stated that I was. He then said that he would recommend my discharge, but that he did not like to do so until such time as he would see me. I am at a loss to know what induced Captain Martindale to take this fit of apparent kindness towards me, for I am sorry to have to say that, since he took charge of the detachment, I received very little kindness from Captain Martindale, but, on the contrary, much harshness."

Thereby imputing to the said Captain Martindale, Royal Engineers, his superior officer, improper motives in the discharge of his duty.

"3rd. I was thus kept in suspense for about six months, and induced to lay out much money in surveying and drawing instruments. I am of opinion that I would get my discharge at the proper time, had it not been for sergeant Quodling, who was aware that I knew of Corporal Francis' embezzlement, and consequently was afraid that I would expose that transaction as soon as I would leave the service." Thereby imputing to Sergeant Henry Quodling, Royal Engineers, his superior officer, improper motives in the discharge of his duty. The whole of such conduct being insubordinate, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Captain Martindale, being sworn, deposed: In reference to the first charge, I lay before the court a copy of the *Empire* of the 6th of September, 1860, containing two of the letters in question. With reference to the second charge, I lay before the court a copy of the *Empire* of the 10th of September, 1860, containing one of the letters in question. I have further to state, that on the 8th instant I placed the prisoner under arrest, pending the instructions of the officer commanding the troops, in reference to two letters addressed by the prisoner to the public press, and that I also drew the attention of the officer commanding the troops to the letters which appeared in the *Empire* of the 10th instant. The officer commanding ordered the prisoner to be tried by court martial. In reference to both charges, I lay before the court a certified copy of a letter received from the *Empire* office, dated the 10th of September, 1860, which is as follows:—"*Empire Office*, September 10th, 1860. Sir,—With reference to the letters of Corporal Lavelle which have appeared in the *Empire*, I am directed to inform you that they were inserted as a matter of business, being received as advertisements, and paid for as such. I am, Sir, your obedient servant. (Signed) G. JONES." The letter is addressed to Captain Martindale. That is all I have to say.

Sergeant Quodling, called in and examined: With reference to the first charge the prisoner informed me, on the 8th of September instant, in conversation, that he had written the letters which had appeared in the *Empire* newspaper with the name attached. That was while he was waiting garrison Court-martial. He stated that he had written that letter because I had written a letter to the *Sydney Morning Herald* as a letter of retaliation. I should think that his remark applied to the whole of them. He acknowledged to having written the letters that had appeared in the *Empire*; it was on the road to Parramatta whilst he was under arrest. I was present when Captain Martindale read the proceedings of the last Court-martial; he stated that he would have been most happy to allow prisoner to return to duty, but as he had thought proper to send letters to the Press reflecting on his superior officers he would confine him until the commanding officer's decision should be known. He did not distinctly state that he had written the letters signed "Martin Lavelle," as a retaliation for my having written to the *Sydney Morning Herald*. I stated that I had not written one. He said he wrote them for my having written against him to the *Sydney Morning Herald*. I was present when the sentence of the court martial was read and he was put under arrest again for writing letters to the public Press. He did not use the words "to the *Empire*." (At the suggestion of Captain Martindale the President asked whether the witness did write to the *Sydney Morning Herald*, and the President directed the clerk to say that he did not do so.)

William Hanson, joint proprietor of the *Empire* newspaper, appeared in answer to summons and deposed—I have heard the charges read, and have seen the letters that have appeared in the *Empire* of the 6th and 10th of September. I have no idea who sent them. I received them signed by prisoner. I have not got the originals, and I do not know whether they have been destroyed. I have not brought the letters with me. I would not swear that they are in the *Empire* office. I should not produce them, but not out of disrespect to the Court. (The Court having been cleared for a short time, witness was recalled.) I am not aware by whom the original letter was signed "M. Lavelle," which appeared in the *Empire* on the 6th and 10th of September were written. If not destroyed they are under our control, and if destroyed it would be by the authority of Mr. Bennet or myself. I never gave my authority for the papers to be destroyed, but they might have been destroyed, without the proprietors being aware of it. If not destroyed I will not produce them to this Court. I am not aware of the penalties to which I am liable for refusal. (A copy of the Mutiny Act and the Articles of War handed to witness.*) I see that I am liable to be "attached" though I do not understand the meaning of that word. [The President: I believe it is to be summarily arrested and put into Darlinghurst or other prison.] As far as this Court is concerned we take upon ourselves the entire responsibility of publishing these documents. I believe I saw the letters signed "Martin Lavelle" before they were published. I believe they passed through my hands, though I did not look at them so particularly as to be able to say I did see them. You may say I did see them. The letter written by Mr. Jones to Captain Martindale was written, by direction of the proprietors of the *Empire*. Jones is at present in our employment, and was so when the letter was written by him. It is not usual to publish notices in the *Empire*, without knowing who the writer or sender is; we use our discretion, and we are answerable for the publication of letters written without our knowledge of the writers. The proprietors of the *Empire* hold themselves responsible for the truth of the statements in the leading articles of their paper. I am one of the proprietors of that paper.

Samuel Bennett, joint proprietor of the *Empire* newspaper, called in and examined: I know that letters similar in purport to the letters in question were sent to the *Empire* for publication; I do not know who sent them. I am not aware whether the original documents are in existence or not. Passing away with the great mass of correspondence that comes to the office they might have been destroyed. Such documents are frequently destroyed without the authority of any one, and no doubt at times without reference to me. I do not know in whose possession these letters now are. I never saw the documents since they came into the office. They passed through my hands to the compositor and reader, and I have not seen them since that time. I do not know where they are at present, or that they are in existence at all. I cannot say that they were in existence when I received a summons to attend this court; I have not seen them since they first came into the office. I suppose, from these letters being so printed in the paper that they were addressed to us by Corporal Lavelle. No doubt letters appearing in the paper are generally addressed to it by the persons who sign them. Some letters published in the *Empire* are not copies of the originals; letters are not always published as sent to us, but are sometimes altered from the original. I could not state as a fact whether the originals of these letters were precisely the same as the copies appearing in print, as I have not compared them; and the readers often make grammatical and other corrections. The letters in the paper are printed from the originals. They might be found at the *Empire* office. I cannot say that I can produce them, as I have not seen them since the day previous to their publication. I cannot say where they are, if not in existence; there is no person whose duty it is to take charge of them. They were received at the office; I saw the manuscript which was sent. (A specimen of manuscript writing handed to witness). I could not give an opinion as to whether that is the same handwriting; there is nothing very distinctive about the writing. I saw the letter but for a few minutes, and did not expect at this time past to be called upon to speak as to the nature of the writing. The letters, I believe, were of two different dates. I have not the slightest recollection of the signature. At present, supposing the letters are in existence, and thus under our control, I should say I decline to produce them. I will not produce them. With Mr. Hanson, to a considerable extent, I exercise a control over papers whether they are to be destroyed or not; but hundreds and thousands of letters come into the office and are destroyed without the knowledge of either. No newspaper undertakes to return or produce the originals of correspondence or other documents coming into their possession for the purpose of publication. Of course we do not hold ourselves responsible for their production. The original copies of the letters were brought to the office, I believe; I was present at the reception of one of them. I understood that they were both brought there. One of them was handed to me by one of the clerks, when I came to the office on the evening preceding its appearance in the paper; but I am not aware whether I was there when it was brought to the office. The clerk's name is Jones. It is not usual for him to hand to me copies of advertisements. These letters were submitted to us, and were not published without our knowledge. They were partially read by me previous to publication; they were glanced at, but not read down. I did not take any proceeding or give instructions for the destruction or preservation of the originals. I have never seen the writer before coming into his room, if that is the man. I did not take or cause any steps to be taken to ascertain whether those letters were really from the person whose signature they bore; I took it for granted. As a matter of fact, I do not know that there is in existence, or whether it was a fictitious signature or not. Mr. Jones, the cashier and accountant, received the money for the advertisement of the letters signed "Martin Lavelle." I cannot say who paid it, the advertising clerk usually receives the money. I think there was money paid on two occasions, but I know Mr. Jones received it on one occasion. I do not know who paid it to Mr. Jones, it was paid by a man I never saw before or since that I am aware of. I was present when a portion of the money was paid for the advertisements. I was cognisant that Mr. Jones had received some money for them from his coming to me and mentioning it. I think I saw the person who gave him a portion of the money, but I cannot say positively. I believe the money was paid whilst I was looking at the manuscript. I do not know the name of the person who paid the money; I had never seen him before, nor have I seen him since to my recollection. That person was dressed in plain clothes. I can only speak by supposition as to whether any person in our employ has communicated with Corporal Lavelle since these letters were published; I have reason to believe that there has been some communication.

The Court at this stage adjourned until Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY.

Samuel Bennett recalled: I have not since the last sitting of this court-martial ascertained whether the originals of the letters in the *Empire* of the 6th and 10th of September, 1860, signed "Corporal Lavelle," are in existence or not. I am not aware whether they are in existence or not. In answer to the following question, "Is the Court to infer, from your declining to produce the letters required, that you would criminate yourself in doing so, and subject yourself to an action at law," witness stated: We have been legally advised not to produce the letters. I cannot say should infer that we desired to criminate ourselves; I can only say we have been legally advised not to produce them. I may be allowed to state, perhaps, that there are many reports to show that in cases before civil courts those courts have not the power to make newspapers produce documents before them. I cannot state the reason why we were advised not to produce the documents; personally I had no legal advice, Mr. Hanson was advised, and I merely state what was the result.

Captain Martindale recalled: When corporal Lavelle was placed under arrest for publishing letters in the *Empire* newspaper, he did not deny having done so. I may draw the attention of the Court to the leaders in the *Empire* of the 8th and 11th of September, in which the letters are referred to as those of corporal Lavelle. I placed him under arrest on the 8th of September, 1860. Cross-examined by prisoner: Prisoner did not, on the 8th of September, acknowledge the letters or state that he wrote them, but he did on Saturday the 22nd of September. By the Court: On that day he acknowledged that he sent the letters to the public Press. He also said he wanted witnesses to prove the truth of the statements contained in his letters sent to the *Empire*, or words to that effect. Serjeant Quodling was present.

Serjeant Quodling recalled: I heard prisoner on the 22nd of September make statements relative to letters published in the *Empire* sent there by him. Captain Martindale on that day remonstrated with Lavelle with reference to his attack upon me. Corporal Lavelle replied, that I had no right to attack him in the papers; and I inferred from that that he had done this in retaliation upon me for writing to the *Sydney Morning Herald*. Captain Martindale said, "Why did you write against him?" (Quodling). This was whilst Captain Martindale was speaking to prisoner about writing to the newspaper. Lavelle made some remark to Captain Martindale in the shape of a complaint, to which Captain Martindale in reply said, it was of no use making such charges. Captain Martindale said "I think nothing of your attacking me, I am used to it, but why did your attack him (Quodling)?" Prisoner asked for witnesses—that was another matter. Having been warned for court-martial he expressed a wish for witnesses, and he gave in a list of twelve or thirteen to which he added two more, making I think fourteen. That was on Saturday last, the day on which he was warned to court-martial. I asked him the purpose for which he required them, and he refused to tell me. I told him he could not have them unless he told me; but he still refused. I handed the list to the Brigade Major, and I believe he took it to the commanding officer, who said that it could not be allowed unless the purpose was stated. It appeared afterwards, from Lavelle's statement, that it was to prove the truth of his statements in the letters that the witnesses were required. I believe also that Captain Martindale put the question to him outside; but I do not recollect that he stated to Captain Martindale that he wanted these witnesses to prove the truth of his statements in the letters published in the *Empire*. I do not recollect exactly what he said; he stated that he had written against me because I had written against him previously. He stated that distinctly on Saturday last. I returned to the prisoner's room, and pointed out that he had admitted writing to the public Press, because he said he wanted witnesses to prove his statements. He said he had written, and was not going to deny it. On my pointing out that he admitted the fact of his writing to the Press, and that he was going to be tried by court-martial for so writing, he said he did not care, at any rate he had written. Captain Martindale had left. I then saw the prisoner, and got a list of the witnesses he required. He put the words he used in writing at the back of the list, and they were slightly corrected at my suggestion; it was to the effect that he required the witnesses to prove the statements he had written. He said he had written to the papers, and did not wish to deny it. Cross-examined by prisoner: Most assuredly, I do not consider corporal Lavelle was capable of writing such letters bearing his signature; but I have no doubt he afforded the information. I do not think the letters as they appear in print were written by him; I do not give him credit for the composition and style. I do not think he is capable of composing those letters. The letters might have been corrected before they were published. I warned him that, having written on the back of the list that the witnesses were required to prove the statements he had made in the newspapers would get him into trouble (criminate him). He stated that he wanted the witnesses to prove that the statements he had made in the newspaper were true. (Prisoner asked the following questions, to which no answer was made:—"Did I not say I wanted the witnesses on the list for my defence, stating that all the others were for the prosecution?"—"Did I not refuse to write out what I wanted the witnesses for until you ordered it?" The Court suggested that prisoner should not bring this paper before them as evidence on his behalf, as it would not serve for the defence; the Court had not taken cognisance of it—it would tell against him.) I did not, at any time caution you that any statements you might make would be taken in evidence against you.

Samuel Bennett again recalled: Mr. Hanson I believe took legal advice as to the production of these papers; he informed me so. I did not take legal advice, I have seen no legal gentleman. I am satisfied that advice was taken. In taking legal advice upon the production of the papers before we had ascertained whether they were in existence or not, we, of course, wished to ascertain our legal position in the matter. I am not aware whether or not they are in existence, neither have I been informed whether they are or are not in existence. I do not mean to say that they are not in existence.

The President, addressing Mr. Bennett said: It is necessary for me to inform you that it appears to the Court that yourself and Mr. Hanson have been trying to defeat the ends of justice in every way you possibly can, I therefore request you will give me the names of all the men employed in your service.

Mr. Bennett: I cannot now.

President: You will send me up a certified list of all their names in order to enable me to summons whom I want. I require the names of the whole of the men in your employ.

Mr. Bennett: I see no objection.

President: Whether you see any objection or not I request that it be done. Send a list to the Brigade Office as soon as you got down; and make it out immediately.

Mr. Bennett: Give me until to-morrow.

President: I cannot wait until to-morrow. If you do not know their names, some of the people on the premises must know them.

Mr. Bennett: Allow me to explain.

President: Go on.

Mr. Bennett: The men in our employ include about fifty compositors, some of them not regularly in our employment, but filling what is called a "frame" for the night.

President: Some one has the names of those regularly employed.

Mr. Bennett: Yes.

President: Well, I want those to-night, at the Brigade Office.

The secretary then read an order of the Court to the effect that, "It being the opinion of the Court that the proprietors of the *Empire* are trying to the utmost of their ability to defeat the ends of justice, requires that you furnish a list, certified by yourselves, of all the men employed in the office, to be addressed to the President of the Court-Martial, at the Brigade Office, in order that the witnesses who may be required may be summoned to attend before this Court."

The Court then adjourned until the following day.

THURSDAY.

William Hanson (having received a fresh summons) appeared and deposed: I have not since my last appearance before this Court ascertained whether the originals of the letters published in the *Empire* newspaper signed "Corporal Lavelle" are in existence. (Witness declined to answer the following question put by the Court: "Is the Court to infer from your declining to produce the letters that you would criminate yourself or subject yourself to an action at law by doing so?") That is a legal point, and I decline to answer the question. I refuse to answer it after having read the 15th clause of the Mutiny Act. I could not well reply to the question, it is a legal one which I could not answer one way or the other. I refuse to answer the question. Witness submitted that the Court had no right to put the following question: Why did you think it necessary to take legal advice as to the production of the letters before you had ascertained whether they were in existence or not? The question as to the inference to be drawn by the Court from the refusal to produce the documents involves a legal point which I have reason to decline to answer; and the last question is relative to our own business. Without wishing to show any disrespect to the Court, therefore, I must decline to answer them as unnecessary.

President: We consider them necessary if you do not. It is not for you to decide what questions are necessary. If you refuse you can, and pay the penalty of refusing. You must answer any questions asked of you or pay the penalty. You refuse to answer that question?

Mr. Hanson: Decidedly.

The President: You decline to answer any question that the Court think necessary to the ends of justice?

Mr. Hanson: No; I do not.

The President: You state that, having received that summons to attend and produce these papers before the Court you refuse to produce them?

Mr. Hanson: Positively refuse.

The President: I suppose you refuse to answer any question asked you about the papers?

Mr. Hanson: No; if the question is put I will use my discretion as to whether I will answer it; but as to the question relative to whether we wished to criminate ourselves, by refusal to produce the papers, that as to the reasons for taking legal advice, and other matters of our own business, I think are questions that the Court should not require us to answer.

After waiting several hours for further evidence (Mr. E. Jones, accountant, *Empire* Office, being summoned as a witness), the Court adjourned until this day (Friday).

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* The passage referred to was contained in the 15th section, and was to the effect, that "all witnesses so duly summoned as aforesaid, who shall not attend on such courts, or attending, shall refuse to be sworn, or, being sworn, shall refuse to give evidence, or not produce the documents under their power or control required to be produced by them, or to answer all questions as the Court may legally demand of them, shall be liable to be attached in the Court of Queen's Bench in London or Dublin, or in the Court of Session of sheriff's or Stewards Courts in Scotland, or in any courts of law in the East or West Indies, or in any of Her Majesty's colonies, garrisons, or dominions in Europe or elsewhere, respectively, upon complaint made in like manner as if witnesses after having been duly summoned or subpoenaed had neglected to attend upon a trial or proceeding in the Court in which such complaint shall be made; provided always that nothing in this Act contained shall be considered to render an oath necessary, where by law a solemn affirmation might be made instead thereof."

CRINOLINE AND HATS IN CHURCHES.—At Bowness church, a young gentleman put his hat under the seat, and shortly afterwards two prepossessing young ladies sat next him. At the conclusion of the service the ladies left the church first, and the gentleman stooped in search of his hat, and to his surprise found it gone. He called the sexton, and applied to that worthy functionary for advice, who suggested that it might have been caught in the ladies' crinoline, and entangled in the crinoline sure enough it was. After bobbing against one of the young ladies' legs for a distance of about twenty yards, the hat dropped out, much to the surprise and astonishment of those following.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Thursday evening.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whisky	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
All other spirits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
(in bottle)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco and snuff	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cigars	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coffee and chicory	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar, unrefined	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bonding warehouse duty	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pilotage	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dues	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

In the Legislative Assembly this afternoon Mr. Robertson laid on the table the Statistical Register for 1859. By this document it appears that the total imports for last year, by sea and overland, amounted in value to £6,772,049 against £6,409,316, for 1858, shewing an increase of £362,733. The total exports were £5,800,926 against £5,639,314 for 1858, shewing an increase of £161,612. The total population of this colony on the 31st December last was estimated at 336,572 against 342,062 of the previous year, shewing a loss of 5490. The decrease is attributed partly to the cessation of immigration, and partly to the separation of the northern districts, the population of Queensland cut off from us being set down at 23,450, which, after the counter-balance of natural increase, leaves the loss above stated.

The export of wool for 1859 by sea was 17,261,359 lbs., and via Albury 114,576 lbs., giving a total of 17,375,935 lbs.

The land sales realised a total sum of £228,630 2s. 7d., against £248,726 8s. 3d. for 1858; showing a decrease of £20,096 5s. 8d.

The land sold in the year 1859, is classified as follows:

	Acres.	Average per acre.
Country lots	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special ditto	[illegible]	[illegible]
Suburban ditto	[illegible]	[illegible]
Town ditto	[illegible]	[illegible]

A sale of Government lands in the county of Cumberland was held at the Land Sales' Office, Macquarie-street to-day. The attendance was good, and the bidding middling. The following were the purchasers:—Parish of Willoughby, lot 1, 14 acres 35 perches, G. Woodcock, at £2 2s. per acre; lot 2, 10 acres 37 perches, ditto, £2 per acre; no offer for lots 3 to 6. Suburban lots, parish of Alexandria—lot 7, 1 acre 33 perches, D. Egan, £550; lot 10, 5 acres, F. O'Brien, for £50; lot 11, 5 acres, ditto, £50; lot 12, 6 acres 1 rood 8 perches; ditto, £63; lot 25, 6 acres, J. D. M'Lean, £60; lot 26, 8 acres, 1 rood 24 perches, ditto, £60; lots 7 to 9, 13 to 25, and 27 to 30, were withdrawn. Town lots, parish of St. Phillip: Lot 31, 8 perches, H. C. Danger, at £30 per foot; 32, 8 perches, ditto, at £30 per foot; 33, 8 perches, ditto, £30 per foot; 34, 8 perches, ditto, £32; 35, 8 perches, ditto, £32 10s.; lot 42, 4½ perches, S. Davis, £15; 43, 4½ perches, M. and L. Brodziak, £15; 44, 4½ perches, Thompson and Miller. Total sale, £6299 6s. 8d.

Messrs. Mort and Co. held to-day their weekly produce sale. The quantity of wool catalogued was forty-five bales, the whole of which, with the exception of seven bales was sold at full rates. A small lot of four bales of greasy wool, very light, the first of the new clip, was offered to-day, and brought 13d. per lb. A higher figure would have been obtained if the wool had been in a better condition, but it was very seedy. The following were the rates realised for the several lots sold. Scoured 1s. 9d. to 1s. 11d; grease, 11½d. to 13d; handwashed 10½d; New Zealand, 16d; mixed 6d. to 9d.

Sheepskins continue in request. The quality of those offered to-day was not so good as last week's, and the prices obtained therefore, ruled a shade lower. About 4785 sheepskins were sold at from 6½d. to 8½d. per lb.

Tallow.—There is no material alteration to notice in the tallow market this week. The town trade were the only buyers, and bought only sufficient to meet present requirements. As holders however, were not disposed to force sales, prices were well maintained; 43 casks of tallow were sold at from 38s. to 41s. 6d., mutton, in paunches, brought 46s. 3d.

Hides are a little firmer. There was a greater desire to purchase than has been evinced for some time past, but prices cannot be quoted any higher. The highest figure obtained to-day was 13s. 6d. each for two lots of 40 and 57. About 800 hides were sold, at from 5s. to 13s. 6d. each. Hair, 7d. per lb. Horns, 20s. per hundred.

A special general meeting of the members of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce will be held to-morrow (this day), at three o'clock, for the purpose of meeting Captain J. C. Perry, of Melbourne, who wishes to explain to the Chamber his invention for lessening the risks of disasters at sea by collision.

The Colporteur arrived to-day from San Francisco, with a cargo consisting of 7100 bags of wheat and 870 bags of oats.

The wool season has commenced early this year, thirty-six bales of the new clip from New England having arrived this evening by the City of Newcastle.

By the Wonga Wonga we have Melbourne papers to the 24th instant. From the *Argus* we extract the following:—

The money market has been stringent, and has not exhibited any symptoms during the week of approach to an easier condition. The sales effected have not borne comparison with the goods arrived, and hence the flow of money into the hands of importers has not been equal to the drain on them from without. In the open market money is plentiful enough for advance on mortgage at from 8 to 10 per cent. The bank rates of discount stand at—For two months' bills, 7 per cent. per annum; for three months', 8 per cent.; for four months', 9 per cent.; for over four months', 10 per cent.; for cash credits, 10 per cent.; for overdrawn accounts, 12 per cent.

The selling rates of exchange on England are quoted at par for 60 days' sight for large amounts, and 1 per cent. premium for 30 days' sight for bills under £50.

In the stock and share market there has been a good business doing this week. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Customs returns of the Port of Melbourne for the past week, give the imports at the declared value of [illegible], and the exports at [illegible], the balance being in favour of the former to the sum of [illegible].

The *Herald* of the 24th September gives the following report of the Melbourne markets:

Several things have lately conduced to create a better tone in business circles, and to relieve the markets from the stagnation that has so long prevailed. Among these we may note the suppression of the Snowy River fever, which during the winter months was the cause of an enormous exodus of population as the summer approached. This apprehension is now allayed, and accordingly the business relations of Melbourne with the interior are felt to be more secure, and orders from the various diggings are more promptly responded to. The brightening prospects of some of our recently formed mining companies have also contributed to restore confidence, and have indirectly imparted an unwonted buoyancy to general business. [illegible]

Our dates from Auckland are to the 14th instant. The commercial news is unimportant. Fine flour is quoted at £22 per ton, and seconds at £20; wheat, 8s. 6d. per bushel.

From Mauritius, we have news via Melbourne to the 11th of August. The *Commercial Gazette* gives the subjoined report of the markets:—

The quantity of sugar that arrives in town is less than expected. There are several buyers in the market for England, and there is also a demand for France and Australia, so that all that [illegible] finds a ready sale at the quotations published below.

[illegible]

"The following are the rates at which late sales have been made:—

	dol.	c.		dol.	c.
Vacuum claimed for Australia	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Ditto sargo	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Very fine grey	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Fine grey	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Good grey	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling grey	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Fine yellow	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Good yellow	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Low yellow	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Fine yellow syrup	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Good yellow syrup	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Other qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]

Sugar, New Crop, 1860–61.

[illegible]

We have papers from San Francisco to the 10th of August. The following review of the markets is taken from the *Mercantile Gazette and Prices Current* of that date:—

San Francisco, Thursday Evening, August 9, 1860.

[illegible]

PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

(MORT AND CO.)

WOOL.—There has been a limited business done during the past week, fully maintaining the prices previously obtained for wools and for [illegible] wools. There was one small parcel of the new clip, consisting of four bales, very light, in the grease, which realised 13d. per lb., but its seedy condition was generally noticed.

SHEEPSKINS.—Those offered being only second quality, brought corresponding prices with last week's rates. Pelts are neglected, and only realised 1½d. per lb.

TALLOW.—The quantity to hand has exceeded the requirement of the trade, who, however, have purchased more freely of mutton than cattle tallow.

In the export trade nothing done.

HIDES.—Without any improvement to notice, this market is reported firm at the prices established last week, and which may be considered the extreme value for exportation. A few choice guaranteed weights might command an advance from the town trade for immediate use.

FAT CATTLE.—There is no alteration to note in the value of cattle; and fat sheep, being in abundant supply, cannot be quoted firmer.

With this week will terminate the slaughtering of cattle and sheep within the city, and it is worthy the consideration of the grazier and sheep farmers whether it will not be to their advantage to test this market on the spot where every butcher will be enabled to compete for stock for slaughter, the Government reserving a portion of the abattoirs for persons desirous of availing of them.

FREIGHTS TO LONDON:—

Wool, ½d. to 1d. per lb.

Hides, [illegible] per ton.

Tallow, 45s. to 50s. per ton.

Oil, per ton, nominal.

Gold, ½ per cent. by sailing vessel, and ¾ by steamer.

Exchange on London—Bank drafts 1 per cent. premium at 60 days' sight.

Private bills (with produce hypothecated), 2 per cent. discount, if drawn against wool, tallow, or gold.

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Superior clips	1	8	to	1	10
Fair to good	1	5	to	1	7
Low to middling	1	1	to	1	3½
Grease	0	8	to	0	11
Locks, pieces, broken wool, &c.	0	7	to	1	1
Handwashed	1	4	to	1	6
Scoured	1	8	to	2	0

TALLOW.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Beef	37	0	0	to	41	10	0
Mutton	43	0	0	to	47	0	0
Station tallow	38	0	0	to	41	0	0
Hides, each	0	3	0	to	0	15	0
Sheepskins, per lb.	0	0	5	to	0	0	9

Pitt-street, Sydney, 27th September.

MORT AND CO.'S WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE, THURSDAY, September 27th.—Tare, actual; draft, 1lb. per cwt., and no other allowances.—Wool: Handwashed, [illegible]

DENILIQUIN STOCK MARKET.

Thursday Evening, September 20.

We have no change to notice in the stock market. The low prices ruling in Melbourne for fat cattle limit the supply coming down; though, in expectation of a favourable turn, many of the settlers are mustering. Only three mobs have crossed since our last; 320 head, Mackenzie Brothers; 330 head, Hyde (consisting of draughts from Warbreccan and Werai); and 150 head, Boyd. Two or more mobs are on the road from the Lachlan, one of 150 head, belonging to Mr. Tyson, and another of 189 head, belonging to Mr. Sweeney. Mr. Baker is also draughting from Messrs. M'Laurin's station, and Mr. Sweeney from Mathoura.

The quantity of store cattle for sale remains about the same. There has been only one transaction—the sale by Messrs. C. Brown and Co. of the remainder of Niool and Brown's mixed mob; the price we have not heard. This evening Mr. Macdonald's mob from the Barwan, comprising 800 head of good cattle, crossed the Edward. Hill's cows have gone to Bendigo.

A flock of 1000 fat wethers, belonging to Mr. Peter, crossed on Monday. There are inquiries for store sheep, but no sales have taken place.

A mob of horses from Baratta passed over the River yesterday.

The Moira cattle station was sold to-day to Mr. M'Kenzie, a contractor, at £7, and the sheep station to Mr. F. Stuckey, at 21s.

The weather during the week has been dry, and there are no indications of any change.—*Southern Courier.*

AUCKLAND MARKETS (RETAIL).

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH.

FARM AND DAIRY PRODUCE.—Milk, per quart, 6d; butter (fresh) per lb., 1s 3d; cheese (colonial) per lb., 1s to 1s 6d; eggs, per dozen, 1s 6d; lard, per lb., 1s; fowls per pair, 5s to 6s; ducks, per pair, 6s to 7s; geese, each, 4s; turkeys, 5s to 8s; bacon, per lb., 1s; hams, per lb., 1s to 1s 6d; potatoes, per cwt., 9s; onions, per lb., 2d to 3d; hay, per ton, £5 10s; straw, £4.

Butchers' Meat.—Beef, per lb., 7d; mutton, 7d; pork, 7d.

Biscuits (cabin), 32s to 34s per cwt.

Bread, per 2-lb. loaf, 6d.

THE MILLS.

Wholesale.—Fine flour, £22; seconds, £20; sharps, £9 per ton; bran, 1s 3d; maize (crushed or whole), 4s 6d; wheat, 8s 6d.

Retail.—Fine flour, 24s per 100 lbs.; seconds, 20s ditto; sharps, 11s ditto; bran, 1s 6d per bushel; maize (cracked or whole), 5s per bushel.

Building Materials.—Board and scantling, per 100 feet, 14s to 15s; boards, tongued and grooved, 21s; shingles, 14s per 1000; palings, 14s; posts and rails, £3 to £3 5s per 100; bricks, £3 5s to £3 10s per 1000; lime 1s 6d to 2s per bushel.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Captain LEVIS WILES of Mulberry Cottage, Neutral Bay, are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved wife ISABELLA, to move from the Circular Quay (opposite Custom House), THIS (Friday) MORNING, at a quarter to 10 o'clock precisely. THOMAS HILL, undertaker, King and Riley streets.

FUNERAL.—The friends of Mr. WILLIAM DOUGLASS, of George-street South, are hereby respectfully informed that the FUNERAL of his departed SON, WILLIAM, will take place THIS AFTERNOON. To move from the residence of his grandmother, 41, Botany-street, at 3 o'clock precisely. CHARLES BEAVER, undertaker, St. James' Church, King-street.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE OF DRAPERY, at Victoria House. Messrs. FARMER and PAINTER beg to announce that, during the alterations, the sale will be continued in the front portion of their premises, and also in the adjoining premises formerly occupied by the late Mr. W. Busfield, where temporary show-rooms have been provided for the silk, shawl, mantle, millinery, and underclothing departments. These spacious premises have been secured to provide against the stoppage of business that must have otherwise ensued during the re-building of Victoria House; and Messrs. F. and P. will now be enabled to exhibit the whole of their shipments of New Spring Goods, ex British Merchant, Rifleman, Cairngorm, Marquis of Argyle, and mail steamers, all of which will be sold desperately cheap, an immediate clearance being imperative in anticipation of very extensive shipments to arrive for the opening of their new premises on the 1st of November next.

FARMER and PAINTER, 269 and 271, Pitt-street.

MUSLIN ROBES with double skirts; also, with one, three, or seven flounces, the newest designs, at JOHNSON, WOOD, and CO.'S, Cavendish House, George-street, next the Commercial Bank.

BABY LINEN and Ladies' Underclothing, in every variety, at Cavendish House.

Embroidered muslin goods in collars, chemisettes, scarfs, Zouave jackets, &c., &c., the lowest possible prices at Cavendish House.

White merella, for ladies' and children's jackets, from 1s. 9d. the yard, at Cavendish House.

Ribbons, gloves, hosiery, and fancy goods, of all kinds; also, a large stock of family and household linens, at Cavendish House.

The very best Eureka shirts, only 9s. 6d. each, or 55s. the box.

Just opened a beautiful assortment of shirts with richly embroidered fronts, suitable for wedding or dress purposes; also, a first-rate assortment of collars, cravats, gloves, &c., at JOHNSON, WOOD, and CO.'S, Cavendish House, George-street, next the Commercial Bank.

LIGHT SUMMER HATS of every description, at the original Australian silk hat manufacturer's, S. MOUNTCASTLE, 319, George and 64, Market streets. Hats and caps made to order.

SILK UMBRELLAS, a beautiful assortment, at S. MOUNTCASTLE'S, 319, George and 64, Market sts.

GRATIS.—A very handsome thoroughbred horse, got by the imported stallion "Gratis" (son of Bay Middleton), out of imported mare Reubens, by Young Wanderer. Young Wanderer (bred by Lord Egremont), out of Ogress, by Octavius; her dam Thalestris, by Alexander. Alexander, out of Rival, by Sir Peter, &c.—Vide Stud Book, vol. 3, page 260.

Terms—One mare	...	... £4 4 0
Two or more	...	... 3 3 0

LORD PALMERSTON.

An imported coaching stallion, is a rich bay, with black points; foaled, 1853; got by Barnaby, dam by Napoleon Le Grand; grand dam by Harry Dawson, great grand dam by Young Shuttle, great great grand dam by old Emperor, &c., &c.—Vide Stud Book. Barnaby by Cleveland, dam by old Barnaby, &c., &c.

Terms	...	... £4 0 0

The above-mentioned stallions will stand at Duntroon, near Queanbeyan. A large secure paddock, with abundance of grass and water.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, containing the "MONTHLY SYDNEY MAIL," will be forwarded to all parts of the world, in accordance with instructions as to address, on the following terms: Single copies including postage stamp, will be charged 6d. each; for the twelve monthly numbers, also including postage stamps the price will be 5s. per annum via Southampton, and 7s. per annum via Marseilles, payable in advance.

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☞ Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s. each insertion.

N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment in postage stamps.

SYDNEY:—Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX AND SONS, at the Office of the "Sydney Morning Herald," Pitt and Hunter streets, Friday, September 28th, 1860.